

THE DEAF *American*

BOYCE RENSBERGER—Science Writer

... A Visit To Kenya

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

**April
1974**

75c Per Copy



The Editor's Page

International Congress in Tokyo Lacks Organizations of the Deaf as Sponsors

We have at hand the First Circular of the International Congress on Education of the Deaf to be held August 25-29, 1975, in Tokyo, Japan. Listed as co-sponsors are 1) the Association for the Education and Welfare of the Hearing Impaired, Inc., and 2) the Executive Committee for the International Congress on Education of the Deaf. The latter is composed of 1) All Japan Conference of Teachers of the Deaf, 2) the Association of Teachers of Hard of Hearing Children and Children with Speech Disorders, 3) the National Association of the Principals of Schools for the Deaf, 4) the National Association of PTAs of Schools for the Deaf and (5) the Conference of Professors of Colleges for the Training of Teachers for Children with Speech Disorders and Hearing Impairment.

We find no indication that organizations of the deaf in Japan are being actively involved. This has long been the pattern when the International Congress is held in a foreign country.

According to the announcement, discussion areas include educational programs, psychological aspects, medical aspects, social life, educational equipment and "other important problems" such as organization, training of personnel, international cooperation, etc.

Sad to say, such discussion areas apparently omit consideration of the results—social, vocational or any other category—of education of the deaf. An International Congress tends to have little significance if the outcomes (and the viewpoints of the deaf themselves) are disregarded.

We could be wrong in our circular-inspired viewpoint. Perhaps our deaf Japanese friends could enlighten us further as to their involvement, if any, in the forthcoming deliberations in Tokyo.

Adventures in Editing

AE-4: Last November a large envelope mailed from the NAD Home Office in Silver Spring, Maryland, went astray and has yet to turn up at the Editor's address. We became aware that Home Office Notes was overdue, but not until very recently did we learn we missed out on a list of contributors to the Halex House fund.

The belated list has been incorporated into this month's report, thanks to a duplicate copy from the Home Office sent after numerous inquiries had been received. We are more than glad to make amends.

No News on Income Tax Exemption or Reduced Telephone Rates

Developments seem to be lacking in regard to two proposals of interest to the deaf—an extra income tax exemption and Senator Gravel's bill to provide lower telephone toll charges for the deaf using teletypewriters and other such communication devices. Congress moves slowly on such proposals and any action which may come about is likely to result from repeated introduction of bills.

We note, however, that in some metropolitan centers the telephone companies are granting some concessions to the deaf. These include elimination of the extra charge for unlisted numbers and a one-time fee for installation of the Wheelock signal whereas there was formerly a monthly surcharge.

TV Captioning Improves

Have our readers anything new to report about TV captioning in their respective sections of the country? On a recent trip we noted that stations down South have come a long way in running "trailers" across the screen for spot announcements rather than interrupting programs to show informative "News Flash" or "Severe Weather Warning" placards.

We have come a long way, but we have a long way yet to go. Comment, anybody?

Credit Where Credit Is Due

Mrs. Jane Claire Miller (the subject of THE DEAF AMERICAN'S February 1974 cover story, "Mrs. Jane Miller—New York's 'Deaf Woman of the Year.'"), suggests that deaf adults interested in becoming foster parents of unwanted deaf babies and children should make inquiries at their local foster child placement agencies. She also believes it would be an excellent idea for state and local organizations of the deaf to investigate the matter and acquaint the deaf community with its findings.

The striking cover photo of Jane and the article's other illustrations were taken by Dolly and Douglas Harvey of New York City, a deaf couple whose hobby is the camera. Their photography has won for them prizes at national, regional and local competitive exhibitions. The Harveys were featured in THE DEAF AMERICAN a few years ago with outstanding examples of their photographic artistry.—Robert L. Swain, Jr.

Headed For Seattle?

Headed for Seattle? See the double page ad about the 1974 NAD Convention in the center of this issue.

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Editor: JESS M. SMITH

Editorial Executives: Don G. Pettingill, George Propp, Frederick C. Schreiber.

Advertising Manager: Alexander Fleischman,
9102 Edmonston Road, Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

Makeup Assistant: Harold C. Larsen

News Editor: Harriett B. Votaw

Feature Editor: Eugene W. Petersen

Associate Feature Editor: Robert L. Swain, Jr.

2 — THE DEAF AMERICAN

Assistant Feature Editors: Frank Bowe, Fred R. Murphy.

Sports Editor: Art Kruger

Humor Editor: Toivo Lindholm

Foreign Editor: Yerkar Andersson

Culturama Editor: Patricia Dow

State Association News Editor: Norman S. Brown

Advisory Editors: Dr. Byron B. Burnes, W. T. Griffing, Robert O. Lankenau, Robert G. Sanderson.

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CONTENTS

The Editor's Page	2
Boyce Rensberger—Science Writer	3
Childrenese As Pidgin	5
The DA Interview: Sign Language (Lloyd, Sternberg, Tipton)	7
Television and the Deaf	10
20th Anniversary Banquet Honors Rev. Pentz	15
Educating Deaf Children in the USSR ..	16
Humor Among the Deaf	17
Foreign News	22
NAD Section	23
NAD Cultural Program	26
Interprenews	27
Fourth Ski Week Convention	29

APRIL, 1974

Boyce Rensberger—Science Writer

By EUGENE W. PETERSEN, DA Feature Editor

A talented son working with a science writing fellowship, jet transportation and the patient work of world-renowned anthropologists made it possible for a Hoosier teacher of the deaf to spend her Christmas vacation halfway around the world and a half a million years back in time, exploring the beginnings of man almost in the shadows of metropolitan skyscrapers with the world's greatest concentration of wildlife competing for ecospace with hordes of tourists and Sunday drivers in Kenya, Africa.

This dream come true started at Indianapolis, December 21, 1973, when Nina Fehrman Rensberger (Gallaudet College Class of 1934) boarded a jet plane and two days later was met by her son at the Nairobi airport in Kenya.

The son, Boyce Rensberger, who has normal hearing but uses sign language fluently, is a freelance writer working in Africa. Boyce graduated from Indianapolis' North Central High School in 1960. He earned his B. A. from Miami University, Florida, in 1964, majoring in journalism. While at Miami, he worked for the Coral Gables Times. He was offered one of the first four fellowships at Syracuse University in its new Mental Health Communications Program with a charge to remove stigmas and public indifference to the problems of the mentally ill and retarded through better information programs. In this capacity, he worked at a hospital in Hartford, Conn., prepared news releases, advised public health commissioners and hospital directors on public relations policy, helped newspapermen develop features, wrote magazine articles, worked with television specialists in preparing documentaries, prepared leaflets and reports, wrote speeches and worked with legislators.



Boyce Rensberger and his family pose outside their apartment in Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa. Wife Judy is holding son Erik.

Boyce then joined the Detroit Free Press, took time out to marry a classmate at Syracuse, Judy Conduit, and in 1970 accepted a position with the New York Times. In 1973, his crisp, lucid style of writing and command of his subject matter led to a fellowship from the Alicia Patterson Foundation with support from the L.S.B. Leakey Foundation to present Africa's ages-old story to modern Americans.

Boyce Rensberger doesn't write "exposes," but his numerous articles on anthropological research makes the subject meaningful to laymen, and his articles about African wildlife management and mismanagement, the conflict between conservationists who want to preserve the environment and developers with an eye on new farm lands and industrial sites, and the professionals who must cope with such things as "elephant slums" created by pachyderm overpopulation of a shrinking habitat are putting the mystique of Africa in clearer focus.

One learns from his writings about the the search for the first man, the patient shovel-by-shovel sifting for clues, the painstaking chiseling of bones from rock, and the stone tools that endured longer than bones at Olduvai Gorge and Olorge-sailie that provide tantalizing evidence of thinking, creative, human-like creatures who may have been the first true men.

Contrasted with this unhurried, non-poli-

tical research, the rapid urbanization of Africa, with problems very similar to those found in the United States, catches many readers by surprise. Few Americans realize that "just across the road" from Nairobi National Park, with its lions, elephants and other wildlife, the skyscrapers of a metropolitan area stand in plain sight on the skyline and McDonald's Hamburgers compete with other drive-ins on the approaches. The wildlife is competing for land with ranchers and farmers; travel agencies are wooing tourists while conservationists try to discourage them; Sunday drivers bother the lions more than hunters, and their four-wheel vehicles do as much damage to the fragile ecosphere as overgazing.

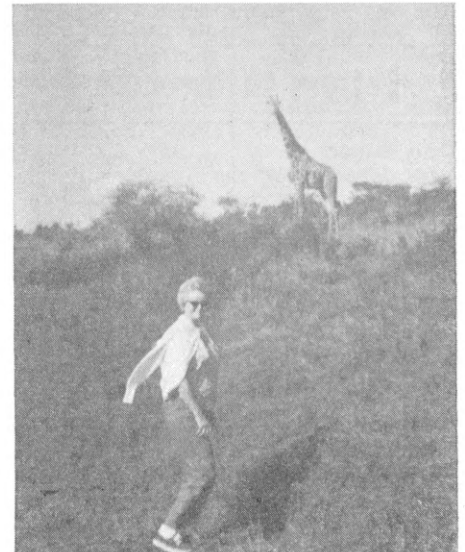
Perhaps the writings of people like Boyce Rensberger will help preserve Africa's unique resources for generations to come; but Nina Rensberger is thankful that her son's assignment made it possible for her to see something of what it was. Her trip took her not only to anthropological sites and Nairobi National Park, just outside the city, where she saw lions eating a zebra they had just killed, but also to Amboseli Game Refuge with its elephants, Lake Nakuru with its thousands of flamingos, Mt. Kenya with a tree-top, early-morning view of leopards attracted to bait, and Isavo East, with rhinos and Mt. Kilimanjaro in sight of the lodge.

She had hoped to visit a school for the deaf in Kenya but was not able to do so due to closings for vacation. As revealed by DEAF AMERICAN articles, Africa has schools for the deaf using the total communication approach.

Africa is no longer dark, but it's still untamed, as Nina learned first-hand. While at the Nairobi animal orphanage,



Masai warriors pose with Nina Rensberger near Amboseli Game Reserve in Kenya.



Nina Rensberger in Nairobi National Park on Christmas morning 1973.

OUR COVER PICTURE

Boyce Rensberger, science writer, poses with his mother, Nina Rensberger, a classroom teacher at the Indiana School for the Deaf during her Christmas holiday visit in Kenya.



Top: Nina turns her back to grazing wild elephants at Amboseli Game Reserve, about 145 miles south of Nairobi, Kenya. Bottom: Nina poses in front of a Masai "bread-loaf" house made of mud mixed with dried grass.



she was bitten by a zebra and had to be rushed to a hospital for treatment. The bite was very painful and took weeks to

heal; but the scar helps bring Africa closer to her class at the Indiana School for the Deaf.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

On July 4, 1966, the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission was established by Congress to prepare an overall program to celebrate the Bicentennial of the American Revolution, and of the nation's birth. The commission was instructed to plan, encourage, develop and coordinate observances and activities commemorating the historic events that preceded, and are associated with the American Revolution; and give due consideration to related plans and programs developed by state, local and private groups.

The "Festival of Freedom," the nation's Bicentennial celebration, invites participation of all people. It provides opportunity to reflect and innovate. It is people re-

membering and honoring their past, expressing new ideas, setting goals and supporting them. It is the national framework for the commemorative programs, activities and events that will be developed during the Bicentennial Era, 1976-1987.

"Let's join other Americans to celebrate our birthday of our 200-year-old country" was the echo of the 49th Biennial Empire State Association of the Deaf Convention in Rochester, New York, August 8-11, 1973.

The ESAD Convention approved the proposal of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission Project on Deafness with enthusiasm. Now the ESAD will take this matter to the National Association for the Deaf Convention in Seattle, Washington, this July.

The original idea was brought by the National Technical Institute for the Deaf Student Congress with Chairwoman Darlene Carrus leading the workshop commit-

tee. Other members of the committee were Ms. Susan Mozzer, Mr. Mark Feder, Ms. Patty Wilson, Mr. Robert Sidansky, Mrs. Joan Dickson and myself.

The objectives of the ESAD-approved proposal are:

1. to encourage a view of the past which gives perspective to our time and helps make sense of the future.

2. to develop an activity so that the history of our deaf people, their past, present and future, can be exposed to the hearing world as well as to the deaf world.

Since the hearing and even the deaf know so little about our history and our progress, several suggestions had come out of the ARBC workshop as to how we could expose ourselves to the hearing world. One idea was the gathering of all materials and documents available and setting them up in a place such as an exhibition hall or a museum to display the history of the deaf to the public. Another was to set up a Deaf Expo in 1976 to educate the public audience about our deafness.

Such activity can be a big contribution to the quality of life of deaf citizens as well as of others; it can be the best opportunity for us deaf people to thank those Americans in the past who had helped in the improvement of quality of life for the deaf.

It is a time for the "silent minority" to join the other Americans in the celebration of our nation's birth in 1976; we can't simply afford to remain silent.

Now our next step will be the NAD Convention this summer.

Robert Mather, President
NTID Student Congress
Rochester, N. Y.

* * *

Dear Editor:

How strange! In their letters to the editor, Toivo Lindholm (October 1973) and James L. Russell (January 1974) state that short words such as "is," "am," "are," "was," etc., should be fingerspelled instead of hand-signed, and teachers in schools for the deaf have always done what Mr. Lindholm suggests: "Give the child the English for it."

Yet I have observed that deaf children as well as a great number of deaf adults in the Ameslan world miss out the fingerspelling of such words while most deaf children using Seeing Essential English or its equivalent hand-sign them, even such words as "the" and "a." Also, the deaf in the Ameslan world have been seen to hand-sign other short words such as "to," "for," "in," "on," "why," etc., far more often than to fingerspell them.

So it seems evident that fingerspelling is hard work no matter how short some words may be, and fingerspelling is consequently avoided. On the other hand, it seems equally evident that when there are signs for very short words, such will be hand-signed, and therefore come into use.

Jerome R. Moers
Denver, Colo.

Options II: Childrenese As Pidgin

By DENNIS R. COKELY, Instructor, and REV. RUDOLPH GAWLIK, Counselor

Kendall Demonstration Elementary School

Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.

Perhaps one of the most frustrating experiences for parents and educators of deaf children is not being able to understand fully the signing of the deaf child. This frustration is echoed in statements like, "That's not what the book says," or "That's not how we learned it in sign class" or "My child's signing seems to be different!" This communication gap is experienced even by parents and educators who have been using signs for several years. The explanation that "They just sign too fast" does not account completely for this gap, for there are many parents and educators who have gained proficiency in the use of American Sign Language (Ameslan) and who are not bothered by the signing speed of deaf adults; yet, they still confess a lack of understanding of children's sign language. The feeling is that perhaps the children are speaking a totally different language—different than what is taught in the numerous sign classes throughout the nation.

The thrust of what follows is that, in fact, deaf children are speaking a different language. This language, "childrenese," is neither Ameslan nor is it signed English.

This fact should not be surprising. There are many factors which would lead children to develop a "sign language" that is neither full Ameslan nor standard English. First of all, it should not be surprising that "childrenese" is not Ameslan. Most of the children currently enrolled in schools for the deaf (with the exception of deaf children of deaf parents) do not know Ameslan because: 1) parents and educators, for the most part, lack the skills to be effective models of Ameslan, 2) in most schools for the deaf there are only a few deaf teachers who consistently use Ameslan and 3) in most schools for the deaf the pressure is to model English and not to model Ameslan.

It should not be surprising that "childrenese" is not English either, because: 1) few schools have a fully implemented policy of consistently signing English (this also applies to the homes of the deaf children), 2) few teachers have the skill to clearly and correctly present English in signs at various linguistic levels and to effectively monitor and adjust to the individual child's attempts at English and 3) only a small percentage of English is visible on the lips of those non-signers (parents, teachers, etc.) who have regular contact with the child.

Childrenese As Pidgin

If "childrenese" is neither Ameslan nor English, what is it?

In an attempt to describe "childrenese" it is useful to draw upon the linguistic notion of pidgins. In a paper entitled "Some Characteristics of Pidgin Sign English"

James Woodward, Jr., says:

It is generally agreed that pidgin languages are reduced in structure, contain a partial mixture of structure of two to several languages, and contain structure common to none of the languages in the communication situation.¹

The following diagram may be helpful in understanding the notion of pidgins:

Language X / Pidgin X-Y / Language Y
reduction & mixture of structure
new structures

Stokoe, Woodward and others have already noted that there is a continuum of language varieties between Ameslan and English: this they call the "deaf diglossic continuum."² Woodward has proposed that some of the language variations that occur between Ameslan and English on this continuum may be properly called Pidgin Sign English (PSE).³

Ameslan / English
/ Pidgin Sign English /

Bernard Bragg of the National Theatre of the Deaf, in the December 1973 issue of the *American Annals of the Deaf*, says that adult users of sign language actually sign a mixture of Ameslan and English which he calls, "Ameslish." Bragg says:

The crux of the whole thing, however, is that neither of us, high verbal or low verbal, really utilize English or Ameslan in its purest possible form. Our true vernacular is always made up of varying percentages of literal and non-literal aspects of expression, which works exceedingly well for us as individuals—both expressively and receptively. For some of us who are high verbal, it is always English that dominates over Ameslan; for others who are low verbal, it is the other way around.

... It (Ameslish) embraces actual speaking, or word-mouthing, finger-spelling (abbreviations and "slurrings" tolerated, gestures, ASL grammar, pantomime, SEE-devised signs, body English, facial expressions, acting, and what have you.⁴

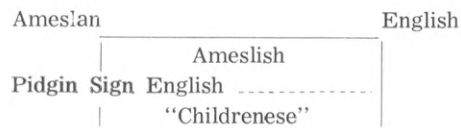
"Childrenese" might also be placed in the category of Pidgin Sign English. The following diagram may serve to suggest relationships between the language varieties we have mentioned:

¹ Sign Language Studies #3, 1973, Mouton Publishers, p. 39.

² Sign Language Diglossic, *Studies in Linguistics*, pp. 21, 27-41.

³ Op. cit., p. 40.

⁴ "Ameslish—Our American Heritage: A Testimony," *American Annals of the Deaf*, December, 1973, p. 673.



Characteristics of "Childrenese"

The following examples have been gleaned from two years of observation and approximately 50 hours of videotape transcription of children's signing at the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School on the Gallaudet College campus. Perhaps what is described here would more properly be called "Kendallese." However, some of the following characteristics and patterns will be found in the signing of children in the vast majority of schools for the deaf in this country.

1. Question Forms

ASL	English
ASL has signs that are used to indicate: who, what, when, where, why, how, what-for, etc.	English has specific question words and also uses facial expression, pitch, intonation and stress.
Facial expression is also used to indicate a question.	E.g., "Why did you hit Larry?"
E.g., "Why (you) hit Larry ask-you"	

Childrenese

The signs: "for-for" and the idiomatic "do-do" are used almost exclusively for questions.

E.g., "for-for hit Larry for-for"

2. Time Indicators

ASL	English
Has signs for: past, during, since, before, after, future, tomorrow, yesterday, next year, last year, last week, next week, every day, every week, etc.	Has all of the ASL possibilities plus periphrastic constructions and verb tenses.
E.g., "Last week Tuesday (I) sick."	E.g., "Last Tuesday I was sick."

Childrenese

For the most part incorporates only the following:

"tomorrow"=any time in the future

"yesterday"=any time in the past

"past"=before

"every day"=something that happens regularly

"now"

E.g., "yesterday Tuesday me sick."

Furthermore, because there are such limited time concept signs, there is a tend-

ency (and a need) to relate incidents in chronological order. Consequently, an entire series of events often has to be related before a main point can be made. Another factor is the lack of connectives. Observation revealed that the only functional connectives are "then" and "finish." Idea-idea relationships are simply chronological and there is little or no subordination of ideas.

3. Negation

ASL

Has signs for: no, not, don't, nothing, none, not yet, can't, don't care, doesn't matter, refuse, etc. —also headshake and signs with built-in negation, e.g., don't-want.

E.g., "I late steal candy." (with headshake)

English

Has all of the ASL choices plus headshake, pitch, stress and intonation.

E.g., "I didn't steal the candy."

Childrenese

Uses: no, not, none, refuse and also the headshake; there is also a tendency to negate an entire utterance by ending it with "not."

E.g., "late, late me candy steal not"

4. Supra-Segmentals

ASL

According to Fant, tends to place the visually most important item first or last in the utterance; also ASL uses pause or juncture to help make the meaning clear, along with the use of positioning of signs and use of the "sight line"; these are especially important in making dialogue clear.

(Obviously it is hard to know how a speaker of ASL would sign the example as it translates into English, but positioning, pausing, use of facial expression and the "sight - line" would be operative.)

English

Has very definite word order using pause or juncture to aid in clarity of phrasing; dialogue is indicated by pitch, intonation stress and juncture.

E.g., "I didn't. (You) think I did? I'll ask Ira. I don't hit Glenn every day of the week, do I? Ira says, "No, you are right."

Childrenese

Has few fixed patterns; visual importance is often not a factor; there is little pause or juncture and no use of the "sight-line" to clarify dialogue.

E.g., "me late-late think me ask-to when me hit every day every day week hit G-l-e-n-n say I-r-a right talk you."

5. Lexical Items

In childrenese, we note that specific lexical items (although they may be authentic Ameslan signs) sometimes have very limited meanings or take on entirely new meanings. For example, in the above childrenese passage, "late-late" is a denial of the act of hitting someone; "think-me" is a common "idiom" that means "do you think that I'd . . ." "right talk" is the most emphatic affirmation of a statement. Other examples at Kendall of an even greater departure from the ASL lexicon are: "tempt" (tapping the underside of the elbow with the index finger of the opposite hand) means "talking behind someone's back" and the common ASL sign for "bribe" has come to mean "going off the point" or "changing the subject."

Of course, idiomatic vocabulary is common to every school for the deaf and is usually referred to as "local" signs.

In addition to the above characteristics, which may or may not be peculiar to Kendall Demonstration Elementary School, there are other obvious qualities of children's signing that could be pointed out. There is in children's conversation, variable and inconsistent use of articles, plurals, forms of the copula and verb inflections, depending on the amounts of standard English the children attempt to incorporate into their conversation. Woodward cites these same characteristics as common to pidgin languages; he says:

In most pidgins, articles are deleted; the copula is usually uninflected; inflections such as English plural are lost and most derivations are lost, just as they are in PSE. Perfective aspect in pidgins is often expressed through **finish** or a similar verb like **done**.⁶

Teachers and parents of deaf children will surely recognize the reference to the ever present "finish" sign in children's signing to show completed action.

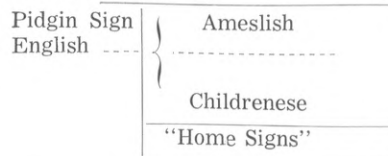
Summary

The above examples are enough to suggest that childrenese is linguistically different from Ameslan and from English. And it is worth noting that while some of the structures in childrenese may occur in Ameslan, Ameslan offers more variety, specificity and precision of expression. In childrenese, there is evidence of a reduction and mixture of structures of both Ameslan and English; there is evidence of a limited choice of linguistic structures, and there are new structures that are common to neither English nor Ameslan. It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that childrenese as described does fall within the category of a Pidgin Sign English.

Perhaps the final diagram should suggest some kind of development in the children's language and include a reference to "home signs." It might best be shown like this:

Ameslan

English



Implications of Childrenese

Identifying childrenese as a pidgin and placing it on the deaf diglossic continuum is hardly enough. The fact that childrenese is a different "language" has, or should have, several important implications for any school. Obviously, a school should constantly monitor the everyday language of the children and do some basic analysis of it, so that teachers, staff and parents will have a working knowledge of the language actually used by the students. Teachers, staff and parents who are unfamiliar with the structures of childrenese cannot adequately hope to model or teach appropriate English equivalents.

For example, a six-year-old hearing child said, "Maybe we will get thirsty or eaty!" The expected reply would be "Yes, maybe we will get thirsty or hungry!" Suppose, however, that a teacher or parent in this situation didn't understand what the child meant by "eaty." Then the reply might have been, "Yes, maybe we will get thirsty or hot." Similarly, when a deaf child says, "Me finish bathroom, finish art, finish eat," and the teacher replies, "No, you can't go," it becomes obvious that the teacher's lack of understanding of the use of the word "finish" in childrenese not only destroyed communication, but eliminated the opportunity for teaching the equivalent English.

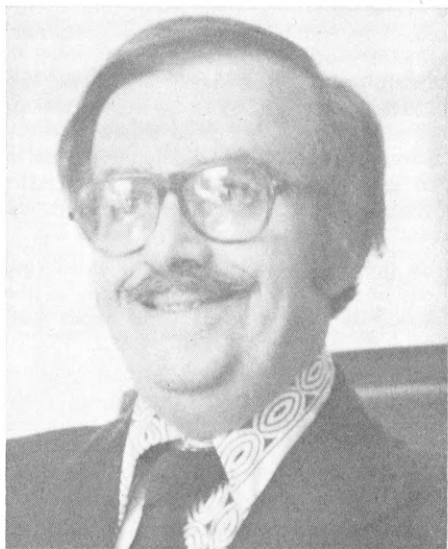
Besides the fact that pidgin language has attracted the attention and study of linguists today, the simple truth is that pidgins work—they are useful. People who do not understand the native language of those with whom they must communicate have need of a common language and so they readily (and unashamedly) turn to a pidgin. Since deaf students may not be able to communicate perfectly in English or in Ameslan, teachers, parents and staff should enthusiastically utilize childrenese as a bridge toward mastery of English and Ameslan.

At the very least, each school for the deaf should discover and inform teachers, staff and parents of the idioms, local vocabulary and patterns of the children's language. Such knowledge is a necessary and invaluable tool for communication and instruction. This merely follows the widely accepted principle of effective communication and instruction—meet the student at his own level—linguistically, too.

**The 32nd Biennial Convention
of the
National Association of the Deaf
Seattle, Washington
JUNE 30 - JULY 6, 1974!**

⁵ Fant, Louie J., *Ameslan, An Introduction to American Sign Language*, National Association of the Deaf, 1972, pp. 2, 62.

⁶ Op. cit., p. 42



Martin L. A. Sternberg

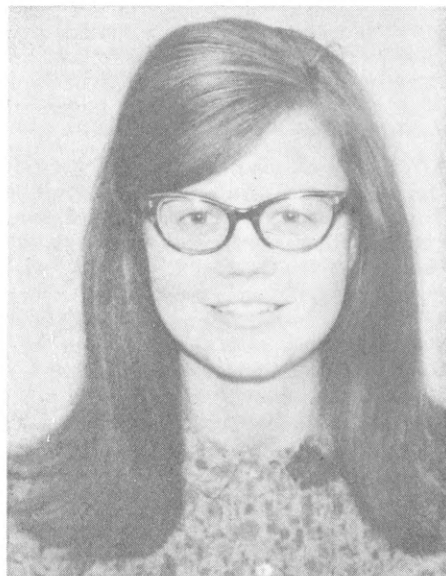
Glenn T. Lloyd, Ed.D., is director of Teacher Training (Deaf) at New York University and director of research at NYU Deafness Research & Training Center. Editor of **Journal of Rehabilitation of the Deaf** and project director for the PR-WAD **Deafness Annual** publication grant, Dr. Lloyd is the author of several articles and editor of a number of publications emanating from international, national, regional and state workshops. He has been a teacher of deaf children, one of the very few such teachers to have taught using oral, Rochester and combined methodologies in three different schools for deaf children.

Martin Sternberg is coordinator of the

Communication Services Program of NYU's Deafness Research & Training Center. He is a graduate of the City College of New York, and has a master's degree from the American University, Washington, D. C. He is now studying for his Ph.D. at NYU.

Widely known for his expertise in manual communication, Sternberg has been a teacher and researcher in the field of sign language for over 25 years. He is the author of the forthcoming **A Comprehensive Dictionary of the Language of Signs Used by the American Deaf**, soon to be published by Harper & Row. It will be the most ambitious project of its type ever attempted, and has been in preparation for the last 11½ years. He is also co-author, with Frank Bowe, of **I'm Deaf Too: Twelve Deaf Americans**, published by the NAD. Another of Mr. Sternberg's credits is **Interpreter Training: A Curriculum Guide**, co-authored with Carol Tipton and Dr. Jerome Schein, and published by the NYU Deafness Center. Mr. Sternberg has taught sign language to many prominent persons, among them Anne Bancroft, for her role in "The Miracle Worker," and John Carradine, for his role as a deaf man in a soon-to-be-released motion picture.

Mrs. Carol Tipton is adjunct assistant professor at NYU, teaching two courses in manual communication, and associate research scientist at DR&TC, working with Mr. Sternberg on the Communication Services Program. They are involved in developing special manual communication for deaf-blind children, training interpreters and enhancing the manual communication skills of professionals working



Carol Tipton

with deaf people. Mrs. Tipton has served as manual communication consultant for NBC's "Watch Your Child" television show. She has also appeared as interpreter and commentator on WOR-9 TV, WPIX-TV and NYC cable television. She tutored actor Robert Phelps of "Search for Tomorrow," the CBS daytime serial, and has served as official interpreter for "Christopher Close-Up," a syndicated interviews program carried by over 200 television stations.

Special thanks go to Ronald Brinn of the DR&TC staff who carefully transcribed the interview from videotape—no mean task!

The DA Interview . . .

. . . Conducted By Frank Bowe

SIGN LANGUAGE: Glenn Lloyd, Martin Sternberg, Carol Tipton

BOWE: I would like to start talking about something that's on many of our minds. I am thinking about what I am doing now. I'm signing. What exactly is sign language? Where did it come from? How does it differ from fingerspelling? I would like to ask Mrs. Tipton to give us a brief definition of what sign language really is.

TIPTON: There are many different definitions of sign language. But very basically sign language means a manual representation of concepts. Sometimes the concepts go directly from the minds to the hands, so the sign is a direct representation of a concept. Other times the sign represents an English word which, in turn, represents a concept. It is also possible for a sign to represent phonemes, and morphemes, which are parts of English words, but basically sign language is a manual representation of concepts.

BOWE: Thank you, Mrs. Tipton. That starts me thinking—where did sign language, a manual representation of concepts, come from? How did it start? Do you have an answer to that, Mr. Sternberg?

STERNBERG: Sign language history is rooted in the distant past. There is much lore involved. No one knows exactly what sign language started from, but primitive man is said to have been able to sign before he could speak. At that time, without a doubt, his signs were mainly gestures to express his needs and wants, his fears and desires. As time passed by the grunts and guttural sounds he uttered in conjunction with his manual

communication began to change and his vocal utterances became more and more sophisticated.

The Chinese language is said to have something to do with the early history of signs. For example, the Chinese pictorial symbol for "man." If you look at it very carefully you will see that it looks like a man—it goes like this 𠤎, more or less, and you can see the arms, the trunk, and the legs, and up there is the head. So there is an interesting connection. And then you talk about the early monks who had to take a vow of silence and they substituted speech with sign language, or rather, I believe, a fingerspelling form. In the early Roman and Greek Empires the people in the market place used a form of sign language to express their desires and wants. It is a very fascinating subject.

BOWE: I think it really is, Martin. Thank you for that interesting history of sign language. We also have another part of what some people call sign language, and that is fingerspelling. And I'm wondering how that differs from sign language. Do you have any ideas on that, Dr. Lloyd?

LLOYD: Yes. As some people know, there are some schools which use only fingerspelling with the children in the school programs. The fingerspelling itself is a direct representation of English words. It is a verbal, completely verbal way of expressing oneself in manual forms. Sign, on the other hand, can be less than verbal depending on how it's used and so forth. For example the word house is verbal in sign, in fingerspelling it is house (he fingerspells) which uses the letters of

English to say the word. On the other hand, the expression ("y" position, moving in a circular up and down motion) has many different meanings and can't really be expressed in English all the time. It stands alone depending on what context it's used in. Always, the fingerspelling is verbal; always, in this country, it is English.

BOWE: Thank you, Dr. Lloyd. That brings up a very interesting topic here. We are talking about the possibilities of using sign language and as Dr. Lloyd has pointed out, of using fingerspelling alone. I'm wondering, what are the possibilities here. Do you have any ideas on that, Martin?

STERNBERG: You mean using fingerspelling alone? In the classroom there are many, many people who feel that fingerspelling alone in conjunction with speech and speechreading can be very helpful because it provides additional cues where some of the lipread words may be missed. One reinforces the other and for that reason some people call it "Visible English." This is also known as the Rochester Method.

I do feel that fingerspelling for a very young deaf child has important implications but probably only for more rapid learning of speech and speechreading. As far as imparting true linguistic concepts is concerned, though, I do not feel that fingerspelling can be as effective as sign language, which does convey concepts or ideas. Sign language is ideographic; fingerspelling is not.

BOWE: Mrs. Tipton, do you have any ideas on that?

TIPTON: Many people agree that signs look like what they mean. For example "house." A person who did not know the word house could get the concept by the shape of the sign. Therefore many people feel that for very young children it is easier to get across concepts by signs and then later supplement it with fingerspelling which is more difficult to perceive because the letters are much smaller than signs.

BOWE: Dr. Lloyd, I think you're entitled to some equal time here.

LLOYD: I have a different opinion about the whole thing. In the first place I don't know that any of us have the answer as to which is better—signing or fingerspelling. For one thing we don't have any idea how the very young child processes information that is presented to him visually. The criticisms are often made that fingerspelling is too small, it's boring, and so forth—there are many, many things that people say about it. But basically what's wrong with the criticisms is that we criticize it on the basis of our own experience from the standpoint of an adult. We're not children. Very, very young children are very, very flexible in their development abilities cerebrally. So, to say that it's probably not as useful or it's not representational enough may not be a proper way of approaching it. What's happening now with one study—that's a long-term study by Dr. Moores at the University of Minnesota—may provide some answers to the question. He is comparing groups of children who are in a totally oral environment, groups in a "Rochester" (I prefer the use of that term) which is fingerspelling with speech, and groups in total communication to find out if, in fact, one is more beneficial than the others.

BOWE: Thank you. That is a valid statement that we may have to wait to find an answer. What are the various kinds of manual representation other than fingerspelling? What is the difference for example between what I'm doing now (Signed English) and what I'm doing now (Ameslan)? What is the difference between American Sign Language and Siglish, Signed English? Mrs. Tipton, do you have any ideas about that?

TIPTON: Yes. There are several different systems of manual communication. First, and most basically is American Sign Language, sometimes called Ameslan. This is a language in itself—its own grammar and its own syntax. It does have some relation to the English language but not entirely. It has its own idioms, its own structure and so forth. For example I might say: (she signs) "Me-not-yet-touch-Chicago." The signs that I'm using really say "Me-late (or not yet)-touch-Chicago." But if we want to translate that into more suitable English it would mean, "I have never been to Chicago." Another system is Signed English in which American Language signs are used

but are put in English word order—the idea being that if this is presented to children, they will pick up English grammar. In Signed English I could say: (she signs) "I have not been to Chicago." Now if we want to get even more formal we can go into what is called Manual English. This system adds affixes (prefixes and suffixes) to words. It gives tenses to verbs and shows more how a word is spelled and pronounced. So in Manual English I could say: (she signs) "I have (using the "h") not been (using "n") to Chicago." So these are different systems that are used today.

BOWE: Thank you Carol, that was interesting. I'm wondering what are the implications of these differences especially in the education of deaf children. Do you have any ideas about that, Dr. Lloyd?

LLOYD: Yes. I think that they all have very strong implications depending on where they're used. For example, in Washington, D. C., at Gallaudet College, three different systems are used on the same (from what I hear) campus. In the College division they use the simultaneous system, for the most part. In the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, they use a form called Signing Exact English and in the Model Elementary School they use another manual form. They all fit under the umbrella of "total communication." So, they're all in the same place using different systems and the question pops up in my mind what happens when the students from the different programs come together and they try to communicate. Well, what happens more than likely, is that they decide to use what's understandable amongst themselves and no real problems occur I think. If the person gets a basic ability to communicate using any, really, of the manual forms which utilize signs, probably he will be able to adapt to the others that are used. More difficulty as the form becomes more and more formal English, perhaps, but basically, communication will proceed smoothly.

BOWE: Thank you very much, Dr. Lloyd. I'm wondering if Martin has anything to add to that.

STERNBERG: I'd like to say a few words about the SEE system. SEE stands for "Seeing Essential English," and it was developed by David Anthony and some other people working with him. It was originally a research paper prepared for his master's degree some time ago but through time it has evolved into a well-defined system of sign language involving the breaking down of individual words to their basic components—thus the root, prefix, the suffix and these things are more or less constants. They are almost what you might call building blocks of words or word components, and by shifting them and using them in different ways we find that we have a very formal and full language.

BOWE: Martin could you add maybe to that—what is the theory behind what you call SEE; what is it really about? I think you mentioned something about hearing and seeing.

STERNBERG: The theory according to Mr. Anthony is that when a sign word is signed the same way regardless of its true context it is a word that will always be understood.

Now I cannot say I subscribe totally to that concept—I will give you an example. In Ameslan we have the sign for **train**, a vehicle for carrying passengers or freight. We also have the sign **train**, meaning to learn something or to practice; and probably we may even say that we have an informal sign for a bride's veil (he gestures) called a **train** which is not a sign, it's a gesture. But in SEE, the sign for each of the three different words is the same, regardless. The reasoning behind that is if a hearing child hears the word **train** the same way no matter what it means, why should not the deaf child see the sign the same way, no matter what it means? The sign language is really a language of concepts, and if we build on that idea we get the most out of it. SEE moves us away from that idea, and I do not think this is good. That is my feeling.

BOWE: Thank you Martin. These are very interesting ideas that you're raising. I'm wondering if we can talk about what, for example, that might mean to a deaf child if he had a sign for right. For example, my right hand, I have a right to do something, and I am right and you are wrong. But I'm won-

ing if a child, a deaf child without language, is exposed to the sign right (he signs correct) or right (direction) regardless of what the meaning may be is always right, right, right (he signs the directional right). What would happen? What's your feeling about this? I know we don't have any answers right now, as Dr. Lloyd pointed out, but can you give me some feelings that you have? Mrs. Tipton?

TIPTON: Again I am not a young child so I don't know, but my feeling is because the signs, each of these three signs, has a connection to its own meaning. If a person did not know the word **right** (she spells) he'd still get some idea of what the sign meant by looking at it. Now if the meaning that the signer is ascribing to the sign is different from what the sign meant originally, I feel that the child will be confused. This sign (she signs the correct **right**) in Ameslan means right as as opposed to wrong. Now if this sign is given all the time to mean **right** as opposed to left, or my **rights** as a human being, then I feel that there may be some confusion.

BOWE: Dr. Lloyd, do you have something to add now?

LLOYD: One thing that might be overlooked by the people working on this system could be the fact that the hearing child gets an awful lot from the fact that he hears. We give meaning not only through the words that are used, but in how we express those words. And really, probably most, through the effect of language, the "flavor," the intonations and so forth, of the speech activity itself, and not the words themselves. To me this is essential if we are to provide the most meaningful language environment possible for the deaf child. We must attend to these features of oral-aural communication dynamics.

BOWE: OK. Let me ask you now a question which is on the minds of many people in the field of deafness. We have seen the concept and the philosophy of total communication spread to many of the schools which were formerly oral. As the research has illustrated, apparently total communication can help a deaf child more. Of course this will depend on the child himself. We have to design for the child, but the research indicates that total communication is helpful. Many people are asking the question—and it's related to our discussion here of sign language—what is total communication? If I want to use total communication, do I use Ameslan with my speech and hearing aid? Do I use Siglish? Do I use SEE? What is total communication? Carol, do you have any ideas on that?

TIPTON: Total communication is a philosophy. It is not a method. The idea behind this philosophy is that instead of molding the child to a particular method of instruction whether it be oral, Visible English, Ameslan, etc.—that the methods used with an individual child will be those methods which will best teach that individual child. Instead of molding a child to the method, we fit a particular set of methods to fit a particular child. Now there are problems today, knowing at a very young age, what methods will be best with what children.

BOWE: Thank you Carol. Dr. Lloyd?

LLOYD: I think that the most important thing we can give the parent now is a beginning in some manual communication ways. Probably the easiest thing to begin with is fingerspelling. There are several problems that could be attached to that for example, if the parents cannot read or write they may not be able to spell, fingerspell, either. We need to give something to begin with and then follow through with some sign instruction so that the family can begin to grow, in a communicative sense, with the children or the child. You have to have a beginning place. This is why I suggest that possibly fingerspelling would be a better place to begin because you can cover more words more rapidly with fingerspelling than with

having to learn signs and trying to remember, "What's the sign for that?"

The same problem, to a lesser degree perhaps, will exist with fingerspelling. But, nevertheless the family can begin, and that's the important thing: Begin. Your point about which—SEE, Siglish, Ameslan. Total communication stays within the philosophy—use what's meaningful to the child. So it doesn't matter what forms you use so long as the child is benefiting from what I call his verbal environment and when I say verbal I don't restrict myself to speech—it's any word form.

BOWE: Thank you, Dr. Lloyd. Martin, would you like to add something to that?

STERNBERG: I would say the same thing as Dr. Lloyd with the small addition that to me total communication can even mean standing on your head if that brings home a point to the child. To me it's a way of presenting information to the child in a most palatable and understandable form.

BOWE: Thank you. I think you've presented your thoughts on this matter very clearly. There is just one question left on my mind and I would like to address it to Mrs. Tipton. Carol, we've been videotaping this discussion and I'd like to ask about your experience with television and manual communication.

TIPTON: The TV industry is becoming slowly but increasingly aware that the deaf audience misses out on most of what is said on the air, so a growing number of programs are experimenting with the use of an interpreter on the screen. Sometimes the interpreter is part of the set, sitting next to the speaker, but more frequently the interpreter is seen as an oval or square insert in one of the corners of the screen. Very infrequently, the interpreter is shown on the full screen and the speaker is inserted into the corner. I have been involved in all three of these arrangements and feel that the larger the interpreter is, the more readable are the signs.

BOWE: What is the story behind "Watch Your Child"?

TIPTON: "Watch Your Child" was a very unusual situation. The program was designed for preschool children and their parents. It featured a teacher and consisted of games and activities that parents and child would do together and stories which would help parent and child to understand one another better. The show was constructed so deaf parents and deaf children would be able to understand and enjoy it. A hearing impaired person was hired under contract as an interpreter, but it was found that she could not do an adequate job because being able to hear was so crucial in interpreting what was said and sung. The Deafness Center was contacted and I was assigned to work with the interpreter to improve her delivery of signs, so during taping sessions I would sit next to the camera and sign what was said and the "interpreter" sitting opposite me would simply copy my signs. On the air it appeared that she was actually doing the interpreting. This erroneous impression was perpetuated by the teacher saying that the interpreter was deaf but that she was able to understand what was being said by lipreading. Naturally I was very much opposed to this but the Deafness Center decided to remain involved because we felt that having sign language on the air every day nationwide was far more important in itself than how it was done.

BOWE: Thank you, Carol. It is my feeling that bringing television to deaf viewers is a vitally important task before us. Exactly how to do this remains an issue—alongside the issues we've been discussing as to what exactly is sign language and how might it best be used to help deaf children. Your comments have been germane and stimulating, and I want to thank each of you very much.

Position Wanted

Male 25 years old with B.A. in social work from Gallaudet College and an M.S.W. in social work from the University of Maryland seeks position as a social worker or counselor with deaf people. Two years of practical case work experience with the deaf. Available July 30, 1974. Contact Gary Roberts, Route 1, Box 725, Norton, Va. 24273.

Minneapolis Repeats As AAAD Champion

Minneapolis repeated as American Athletic Association of the Deaf national basketball champion by defeating Chicago, 69-63, in the finals of the 30th annual tournament held in Los Angeles, April 4-6. NYC's Pelicans took third by beating Jackson, 98-81.

In the consolation bracket Potomac Silents emerged fifth place winner over Blue and White Stars, 80-78. Oakland and Los Angeles were named seventh and eighth place winners respectively by the selection committee.

Editor's Note: If the deaf in metropolitan areas really want results in television programming for the deaf, the following article by Robert Jackson, Public Affairs Programming, KGW-TV, Portland, Oregon, 97201, should be helpful:

Television And The Deaf

In the spring of 1974, representatives of the three major networks asked to meet with three organizations serving the deaf population of New York City to explore the needs of the deaf in TV programming. The following is my own opinion (with some valuable suggestions from a close deaf friend and I would like to share them with you.—Robert Jackson.

The meeting with representatives of the three major networks sounds like the meeting we've been dreaming about for quite some time. Particularly, since John E. D. Ball of Public Broadcasting Service was quoted in a news story (about the Closed Captioning Experiment PBS is doing this spring in cooperation with Gallaudet College) as saying that the NBS Decoders that are to be used could perhaps be mass-produced to market at less than \$100 each. He is then quoted as saying that the job **then** would be to convince the networks that they could "encode" captioned TV programs at a reasonable cost.

Apparently, the encoding of closed captions (invisible except to those who have decoders on their TV sets) requires expensive equipment that can be afforded only at the network level. We know that personnel will be expensive but a comparatively minor problem. WGBH in Boston is able to "open" caption (visible to all) the ABC News in five hours with five to six people, working five days a week.

They say that public response is mixed on open captioning so perhaps a survey should be taken in areas where open captioning is now used, to find out general public reaction. Perhaps there isn't as much resistance as many people think and the networks could open caption many of their programs now on the air, like Julia Child's "The French Chef."

In my opinion, top priority should be given to captioned news, either open or closed, even though the networks and many local stations are now doing more labeling of events, places and people than ever before. I know we are, here at KGW-TV in Portland. Film stories are introduced with symbolic art work appearing behind the newscaster with a word or two classifying the story, i.e., "Fire," "Strike," "Gas Shortage," etc. And then, the place, name or other identification is supered over the film so that the hearing impaired can better identify what is happening and where and to whom. This serves the hearing as well but I think this is the greatest difficulty for the deaf and hard of hearing . . . that of knowing what, where and to whom!

The networks will have nothing but trouble with any attempts to have their early news captioned because they work right up to news time (and during!) with most of their material. We should not ask them

to caption these early news programs. But if they could follow the example of WGBH and WCVB in Boston with repeats at a later time, these could and should be captioned.

Public Affairs programs are extremely important and these should be captioned, too. But, again, many of these are unrehearsed, last-minute situations and captioning, accurate captioning, takes time. Perhaps programs like MEET THE PRESS, FACE THE NATION, ISSUES AND ANSWERS and WASHINGTON WEEK IN REVIEW could have interpreters electronically supered in the foreground on each side and these programs then aired at a later time on a repeat basis.

Documentaries and most entertainment programs, on the other hand, are often completed weeks and months before they are aired. Closed captioning would be ideal for these. And thousands upon thousands of deaf and hearing impaired could be informed and entertained at the same time others are informed and entertained. A significant segment of the population that has been ignored and neglected would finally be included.

In August 1973, the Oregon Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf (OCOSD), in cooperation with several other agencies, sponsored a Deaf Awareness Week. With the help of OEPBS, Oregon Educational and Public Broadcasting Service, they presented a three-hour, live program on KOAP-TV, Channel 10, and KOAC-TV, Channel 7. The TV presentation was inspired by the "They Grow in Silence" program that was presented in Baltimore in November 1972. I refer you to THE DEAF AMERICAN, February 1973, pp. 15-16. The groups here used the same title, the same captioned films and many of the same distinguished guests. Viewers were invited to call in their questions either by phone or TTY. It was very successful.

Lee Katz, Lawrence Newman, Carl Kirchner and Don Pettingill had some time while they were here for Deaf Awareness Week so we taped two half-hour programs at KGW-TV for our own use. We added local deaf people and local interpreters and discussed "The Education of a Deaf Child" and "Underemployment of the Deaf." These were voiced and signed throughout. These were talk shows and just a little tedious so we decided to build a two-hour special called "The Deaf Experience" incorporating the two discussions inside a larger framework. (An outline of "The Deaf Experience" is included at the end of this letter.)

Even though it looks as if captioned TV might become a reality, we still need to see sign language on television. I think

groups should stress this in any meetings with TV stations and the networks. There are many reasons for this and a lot of people are going to have to learn quite a bit in a very short time. Perhaps you should have statistics on the importance of sign immediately at hand. Using an interpreter to sign what is said is the simplest and easiest way of reaching the deaf viewer. It requires but one or two persons and no other equipment except, perhaps, another camera. And we really do need to see more signing on TV. Visibility means awareness. We will not be successful in finding justice for the deaf until there is awareness.

Before the meetings, everyone involved, including the station and network people, should read the Winter 1973 issue of "Gallaudet Today" for a better perspective. This is available at 75c a copy by writing Alumni and Public Relations, Gallaudet College, Kendall Green, Washington, D.C. 20002.

Here at KGW-TV, we started our special programming in 1969 with a Sunday morning, 15-minute, religious program called SIGNS OF LIFE. It is still a weekly program that now includes a four-and-a-half-minute, captioned, animated cartoon supplied by the Southern Baptist Radio and Television Commission, a series that was captioned by the Southern Regional Media Center in Knoxville.

Through the efforts of a deaf man, Henry Stack, we started our SIGN 8 NEWS in January 1972. Henry signs the news at 8:25 a.m., Monday through Friday, inside the TODAY show. It's less than five minutes, but what a difference it has made in public attitude in our viewing area!

We then created 26 half-hour, instructional programs that we keep in our permanent library: TALKING HANDS, a telecourse in conversational sign language designed to teach the hearing who want to learn to sign. We began this series in January 1973 and are now on the third of the series. We offer each lesson three times each week at 6:15 a.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Too early! But it's the best I can do. We had 2000 manual alphabet cards and 300 study guides and are now out of both.

We have done several special programs that may give you some ideas of what you can do: a half-hour documentary, "One Silent Day" in the life of a 13-year-old deaf girl at the Washington State School for the Deaf; and a half-hour Christmas greeting from the deaf community, "Silent Christmas," first presented in 1972 and repeated in 1973.

We presented a half-hour signed discussion with a few of the Catholic deaf when they had their convention here last summer; a half-hour discussion with the hearing parents of a deaf girl telling of their problems and successes, signed throughout; and a half-hour show demonstrating "Signed English" and explaining the reason for the new signs using the new text published by the Washington State School.

All deaf organizations should go to the news departments of their local stations,

and to the networks, with items of interest that will allow interpreting in signs as a fundamental part of the story. On Sunday, February 3, we presented a five-minute feature on the new MCM Type-writer Telephone that was signed throughout. The rest of the one-hour program was not interpreted, but it was entirely fitting that the one feature be so presented. It was an interview with the developers, Kit Corson and Michael Cannon of Oakland, California, and a demonstration of how the MCM works. Kit's parents are deaf. He is a skilled interpreter and he signed everything that was said.

A good example for the networks would be the World Games for the Deaf in Malmö, Sweden, last summer. We were really disappointed that the networks didn't report on any of the events. But if they had covered it, interpreting could have been included and would be entirely appropriate to any and all reports.

The National Association of the Deaf meets in Seattle this coming summer and I intend, somehow, to reach the news departments at all the TV stations and ask them to allow for an interpreter to stand beside the reporter and/or any guests who are interviewed. The interpreter could reverse for the deaf.

We are not the only station in Portland doing special programs for the deaf. KP-TV, Channel 12, is an independent station with no network affiliation. They present a 15-minute, signed news program utilizing film of the previous week . . . sort of a recap of the week's major events. This is taped on Friday nights with two deaf men, Conrad Hokanson and John Wydahl, reading from TelePromter copy, as the speaking newscaster narrates the film. This is then presented at 7:45 a.m., Saturdays, 6:45 a.m., Sundays, and 10 p.m., Sundays.

KPTV also presents a monthly, half-hour public affairs program, 9 p.m., Sundays, with the interpreters on each side in the foreground. This is done by using ChromoKey, an electronic superimposition. The interpreters sit apart from the speakers but where they can hear everything that is said. They are then "keyed" to appear in the foreground on each side where the signing is most readable. This takes careful preparation on the part of the director so that when he goes to closeups of individuals, the interpreters don't block portions of the speakers' faces.

It has been easier for us to do programs for the deaf than for those hard of hearing who do not sign. Signing is visual and it is interesting to most people. Captioning is difficult but, of course, best for both groups. But the needs of the non-hearing are of far greater urgency than for those who do not sign. Those who do not hear use sign language almost 100%. Therefore, the use of sign on TV should be developed. This is the simplest and least expensive answer. The networks should also consider the rebroadcast of their news on PBS with **interpreters**. This method could include the involvement of the deaf themselves especially in the evaluation

of the signing and other help to the interpreters.

Sign language must be made visible in order to build acceptance and awareness. With awareness, there will be justice.

KGW-TV is one of the stations carrying VISION ON! and we do so because it is good television. Not just for the deaf, not just for the children, but because it is a most excellent use of the medium. We don't have any sponsors for it. It is a most expensive package, but with good television, financial justification is almost beside the point. To make television more of a visual medium not only helps the deaf and hard of hearing, it strengthens the industry. It is an excellent use of public service and public affairs time.

If you have a chance to do some special programs with a TV station in your area, possible topics for discussion which could be implemented with film are wide and varied. Just as a beginning:

1. Why Sign Language is Important
2. The New Signed English
3. Learning Begins at Birth
4. Importance of Early Detection of Hearing Loss
5. Where Parents Can Go for Help
6. Normalizing the Education of a Deaf Child
7. Career Education of the Deaf
8. What Deaf People Do
9. Underemployment of the Deaf
10. The Deaf and the Arts
11. Sports and the Deaf

Outline Of A Two-Hour Special, "The Deaf Experience"

First Hour (58:40)

1. Open and Intro: Bob Jackson and Henry Stack. We also tagged almost every unit and introduced the next but this is not listed in the outline.
2. "I'm 18!" with Rita Corey, Gallaudet College sophomore from Oakland, California, who presented this musical number in sign-mime and dance with the recording. This received an amazing response from the general public.
3. "The Deaf Olympics in Malmö, Sweden" with John Och, student-athlete, and Bob Devereaux, his coach at the Washington State School for the Deaf, Vancouver.
4. Discussion: "The Education of a Deaf Child,"
Mr. and Mrs. Bob Jones, deaf parents of a deaf child, Portland;
Ms. Lee Katz, Executive Director, International Association of Parents of the Deaf, (IAPD), Washington, D. C.;
Lawrence Newman, President, IAPD, Riverside, California.
Moderator: Henry Stack.
Reverse interpreters: Margaret Thoreson, Don Sheridan, Bob Jackson.
5. "New Books in Signed English for Preschoolers" Barbara and Julie Hemstreet, deaf children with deaf parents, Vancouver. Reverse interpreter: Kelly Stack.
6. NBC News, NPS Excerpt: "The Importance of Screening of All Babies for Hearing Loss."
7. "Proud Mary" with Rita Corey (Sign-Mime and Dance).

Second Hour (58:40)

1. Discussion: "Underemployment of the Deaf"
Clarence Supalla, deaf tooling machinist, also editor of "The Deaf Spectrum," Portland;
Don Pettingill, president, National Association of the Deaf, (NAD), MSSD, Washington, D.C.
Carl Kirchner, president, Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf (RID), California State University, Northridge.
Moderator: Bob Jackson
Interpreter: Margaret Thoreson.
2. "A Trip to Europe and the Deaf in Other Countries," Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Deer, retired deaf couple from Vancouver (with slides).
3. "A Deaf Filmmaker and His Travelogues," Dave Jones, Quartzsite, Arizona. (With portions of one of his films).

This article is much too long so perhaps I can summarize to make my points:

1. Captioning is valuable and important, both open and closed. The networks should be encouraged to follow through on this and provide the service.
2. A survey should be taken of public response to
 - a. Open captioning and
 - b. The use of sign language on TV.
3. Public affairs programs should be interpreted in sign language on delayed, repeated broadcasts.
4. Documentaries and entertainment programs should be captioned on a closed, encoder-decoder basis.
5. The networks need to present in-depth reports and special studies on the problems of the deaf and what is being done to solve them. These should be presented in sign language and captions as well as the spoken word.
6. TV news should report on deaf community activities and these should be interpreted in signs.
7. Making television more of a visual medium strengthens the industry.
8. There are many important topics that could and should be discussed and explored with the deaf appearing on camera talking for themselves.
9. The deaf should be allowed to become involved in all these things that touch on them and their lives.
10. The deaf should be persistent and not give up too easily. If one idea doesn't work, try another.

OFFICIAL REGISTRATION FORM

25th Silver Jubilee Convention International Catholic Deaf Association

BAKER HOTEL — JULY 14-20, 1974

DALLAS, TEXAS

NAME _____ CHAPTER # _____

ADDRESS _____ STATE or PROVINCE _____

CITY _____ ZIP _____

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☐ DELEGATE

☐ MODERATOR

☐ NON-MEMBER

() ICDA Registration Fee	_____ \$ 2.00
() Civic Reception	_____ 3.00
() Six Flags Over Texas	_____ 8.00
() JFK Plaza/Miracle of Pentecost Tour	_____ 5.00
() Twenty-Fifth Annual (Silver) Banquet	_____ 12.00
() Dude Ranch and Rodeo	_____ 12.50
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MR. and MRS. CHARLES CUNNINGHAM
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DALLAS, TEXAS 75211

For Further Information, Write to:

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

BAKER HOTEL
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DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

CONVENTION CHAIRMEN

MR. and MRS. BILLY GUMM
4709 HARPER DRIVE
MESQUITE, TEXAS 75149

CONVENTION MODERATOR

REV. DANIEL CLAYTON
3030 GUS THOMASSON RD.
DALLAS, TEXAS 75228

Interactive TV Provides Communications Breakthrough

A breakthrough in communications is making it possible for people who want to work with the deaf or become acquainted with deafness to do so without a major expenditure of time or money. A two-way interactive television system has been developed in New Hampshire which is enabling persons scattered through two states to learn sign language and finger-spelling without traveling great distances to a metropolitan area.

Called Interact, the Interactive Television Network was developed five years ago in Hanover, New Hampshire, to create effective links between medical centers and rural community hospitals. During this time selected educational institutions have been linked to the system. Still an infant, the system is blossoming as a major educational tool for thousands of prospective students throughout the northeast.

The sign language course offered via Interact is sponsored by the New Hampshire Vocational-Technical College at Claremont, one of 10 participating members. The course is tangential to two career programs for the hearing impaired offered at the college, the Deaf Adult Vocational Educational (DAVE) Program and the Vestibule Program (VP). These programs currently provide the only opportunity for hearing impaired young adults to pursue vocational-technical education beyond high school in northern New England.

The sign language course is taught at Rockingham Memorial Hospital in Bellows Falls, Vermont. Cheryl Erickson, a teacher of science at nearby Austine School for the Deaf in Brattleboro, teaches the course before a television camera and an assembled class of students. As she teaches at the hospital, students at four other locations in New Hampshire and Vermont also are taking the course.

What makes the system unique is that the students at the other locations actually participate in the class: They can ask

questions of the teacher, react to a comment made by another student at any location and participate in an argument or discussion. In short, the students at the remote locations have the same advantages as the students in front of the teacher.

"The potential for such a system is practically limitless," stated Roland V. Stoodley, Jr., director of the New Hampshire Vocational-Technical College at Claremont. "Classes can be taught in any subject to students at a growing number of locations," he said.

Stoodley noted that Interact is helping state and private agencies solve communications problems arising from their widely scattered operations. For example, the system is used by the Vermont State Department of Corrections personnel for administrative services and for staff and resident education. "This use is just one of many possible uses," he continued.

The college director is hopeful that in the near future community cable television systems can be linked with Interact. This connection would enable thousands of people in the Northeast to view Interact programs from their own homes, he said.

Connecting Interact to community cable systems also could open vast resources for the deaf community, according to Robert T. Kennedy, coordinator of Special Services at the college.

"Programs of general interest could be presented with interpreters so that both the hearing and the deaf could benefit," he said. This kind of programming could be the seed for educational television for the deaf, similar to the sort of programming the hearing world has known for several years, Kennedy said.

Participating institutions are the Central Vermont Medical Center, Berlin, Vt.; Claremont General Hospital, Claremont, N. H.; Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center, Hanover, N. H.; Department of Corrections,

State of Vermont, Montpelier, Vt.; Medical Center Hospital of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.; New Hampshire Vocational-Technical College, Claremont, N. H.; Rockingham Memorial Hospital, Bellows Falls, Vt.; State Correctional Facility at Windsor, Vt.; and the University of Vermont, Burlington.

Interact is funded partially by the Lister Hill National Center for Bio-medical Communications, the National Library of Medicine, the National Institutes of Health and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Persons wishing further information may contact Robert T. Kennedy, Coordinator of Special Services, N. H. Vocational-Technical College at Claremont, Hanover Street Ext., Claremont, N. H. 03743, TTY (603) 542-7744.

Office For Handicapped Established

On February 20, 1974, HEW Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger announced the establishment of an Office for the Handicapped in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Human Development. The new unit was established to deal more effectively with the special needs of the nation's handicapped citizens.

Secretary Weinberger said, "The Office for the Handicapped will help the handicapped to develop their fullest human potential, to make the services they receive more effective and better coordinated, and to make the Federal government more responsive to their needs."

The new office, as authorized by the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, will focus the department's planning and resources more effectively on this vital area, as a part of the Office of Human Development.

Stanley B. Thomas, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Human Development, is also principal adviser to the Secretary on policy related to special populations, and will have responsibility for the new Office. Mr. Thomas said the Office for the Handicapped would:

- prepare a long-range projection for the provision of comprehensive services to the handicapped;
- continually analyze the operation of programs for the handicapped, and evaluate their effectiveness;
- encourage coordination and cooperative planning among programs serving the handicapped;
- develop ways to promote the utilization of research related to the handicapped; and
- provide for a central clearinghouse for information and resources available to handicapped people.

Wallace K. Babington, Director of the Office of Mental Retardation Coordination, has been named acting director of the Office for the Handicapped in addition to his regular duties. "Our objective is to address ourselves to the concerns of a vastly expanded target population of about 22,000,000, and to perform as effectively as we did for the 6,500,000 mentally retarded," said Babington.



TWO-WAY TELEVISION enables students at the Claremont (N. H.) General Hospital to participate in a sign language class taught via Interact at Rockingham Memorial Hospital, Bellows Falls, Vermont. John Donaldson, hospital coordinator for the Claremont facility, also serves as TV coordinator for Interact. Here he focuses on the students in the class.



POST-CONVENTION PROGRAM IN HAWAII

This year, NAD is offering a special program in HAWAII after the Biennial Convention. Special Hometown-to-Seattle-to-Hawaii-to-Hometown savings are available, and reduced rates for children are possible.

For example, from New York City, the cost (including hotel accommodations in Hawaii, transfers, sightseeing, lei greetings and round trip air fare) is \$610.00.

Arrangements in Hawaii are being coordinated by the Hawaiian Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf.

Please send an application brochure to me on NAD HAWAII.

Name -----

Street -----

City, State, Zip Code -----

Home Telephone ----- Office Telephone -----

Address to: NAD Post-Convention Coordination Center
1629 K Street, Northwest, Suite 400
Washington, D. C., 20006

20th Anniversary Banquet Honors Rev. Pentz

The 20th anniversary banquet, celebrating 20 years of the Assemblies of God Ministry to the Deaf in New Jersey was held, Saturday, January 5, 1974, at the Empress House, Elizabeth, N. J.

Deaf people were in attendance from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. District officials of the Assemblies of God were present, as well as Dr. C. M. Jochem, superintendent of the Katzenbach School for the Deaf.

The members of the Calvary Chapel of the Deaf, along with a number of hearing churches, plus friends and the family of Pastor Croft M. Pentz presented him with a new Impala Chevrolet. Calvary Chapel was established by Pastor Pentz and he has been its only pastor these 20 years.

Besides serving as pastor of Calvary Chapel of the Deaf, the Reverend Pentz wears many hats. Has served as the Assemblies of God Deaf director of the New Jersey District these 20 years. For 19 years, he served as director of the New York District.

Since coming to New Jersey in 1954, he has either started or has assisted in starting 17 deaf church groups in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He has served as chaplain of the Katzenbach



Dr. C. M. Jochem, superintendent of the Katzenbach School, presents a plaque to Pastor Pentz for 16 years of service as a chaplain at the school.

School for the Deaf since 1958. The past two years he has served as a part-time counselor at this school.

He has traveled in 44 states, Canada and Mexico with a total of over 600,000 miles.

He has spoken at over 30 church summer camps.

The Reverend Pentz is the editor of 14 sermon books for ministers. He has also written a number of booklets for laymen. He is a contributing editor for several national religious magazines. A number of his articles on leadership have appeared in THE DEAF AMERICAN. He is author of the booklet on leadership which is used nationally by the Jr. NAD. He also is religious editor of the **Silent News** in New York City.

For 13 years, 1957-1970, Pastor Pentz appeared each Sunday on THE EVANGEL HOUR, Channel 11, WPIX-TV, New York. He interpreted the Billy Graham New York Crusades in 1957, 1969 and 1970. Several times he appeared on national TV during these crusades. In 1969, he led a deaf group signing as Miss Ethel Waters sang. This program was seen nationwide.

Besides his church work, Pastor Pentz is very active in helping the deaf. He with the late Sam Smalls was instrumental in starting the New Jersey Association of the Deaf, of which he is now an honorary life member. He helped establish the New Jersey Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf and is a member of the National Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, as well as the New Jersey Chapter.

He appears often in court to interpret for the deaf and helps them to find employment and housing in other ways. He has taught many parents the language of signs as well as speaking in churches, clubs and organizations promoting the deaf among the hearing.



Pastor Croft N. Pentz with his new 1974 automobile.



Head table at the 20th anniversary banquet in New Jersey.

Is your organization listed in the
Church Directory/Club Directory
OF THE DEAF AMERICAN
\$10.00 per year

Educating Deaf Children In The USSR

By Anna Nikolayeva

Novosti Press Agency Correspondent

Five-year-old Anya Zvesdina became deaf as a result of a serious illness. Her speech abilities were already well developed but her hearing loss led to their rapid deterioration, which sharply reduced her development. Doctors felt that it would be impossible to restore her hearing.

What was in store for Anya? The gradual inhibition of her intellectual development, a lack of education and, as a result, a certain isolation in society.

School for the Deaf

Boarding School No. 30, located on a quiet Moscow street, resembles an ordinary secondary school. Notices for the school band's and amateur talent groups' rehearsals are posted, and photographs of the latest sports competition winners hang on the wall. During class breaks, the corridors are crowded with noisy children. Only during lessons is this school unusual, for the students all suffer from various hearing defects. School No. 30 was the first boarding school of its kind in the Soviet Union. Karp Mikaelyan, its founder, has been principal for 34 years.

"My ideas for this school all began when I partially lost my hearing and began to attend lipreading courses," Mikaelyan said. "In those days deaf children could get only a four-year education."

Mikaelyan, a postgraduate student at the Higher Teachers Training Institute, believed the situation to be intolerable. With his colleagues he devised a system for teaching children with poor hearing and children with normal hearing who become deaf during early childhood. He also elaborated a special curriculum based on the secondary school one.

Many defectologists had little faith in Mikaelyan's plans. From the very first day he demanded strenuous performances from his pupils. He defended his exacting position, claiming that "No allowances

should be made." As it turned out, he was right: His pupils not only learned Russian and German successfully, but some began studying English, as well.

Changing Curriculums

Recently, a new and more complex curriculum was introduced into Soviet secondary schools. Mikaelyan immediately introduced it at his school, against the judgment of several authorities in defectology. But practice has shown once again that Boarding School No. 30's approach was correct: the deaf children easily coped with the new program.

What is the secret of the school's success?

First of all, it has excellent material resources. All classrooms are equipped with special audio devices and visual aids. A hearing and speech rehabilitation center, equipped with sound-amplifying acoustic apparatus, has been established at the school. Teachers there individually instruct the children, maximumly rehabilitating remaining hearing abilities and reactivating speech patterns. The center has made it possible to reduce the elementary curriculum from five to four years (it is three years in standard schools).

Secondly, the school's success depends to a large degree on its experienced and highly-qualified staff of almost 100 teachers. Seventy-five percent of the teachers have specialized degrees in higher education. In the Soviet Union, five institutes train defectologists to teach in specialized schools.

The third factor that has contributed to the school's success is the special kindergarten organized at the school and attended by 76 deaf and partially deaf children aged three to seven. Each preschool group is made up of twelve children and three teachers. The kindergarten thoroughly prepares the children for elemen-

tary school, facilitating their further education.

State Assistance

The state completely supports children with hearing defects; children under 18 are even provided with free hearing aids.

All preschool and school age children attend such kindergartens and schools in the Soviet Union and there are now dozens of these establishments in the country.

It goes without saying that deaf children need special attention and demand great patience of their teachers. What gives a teacher the strength to overcome fatigue and, sometimes, irritation?

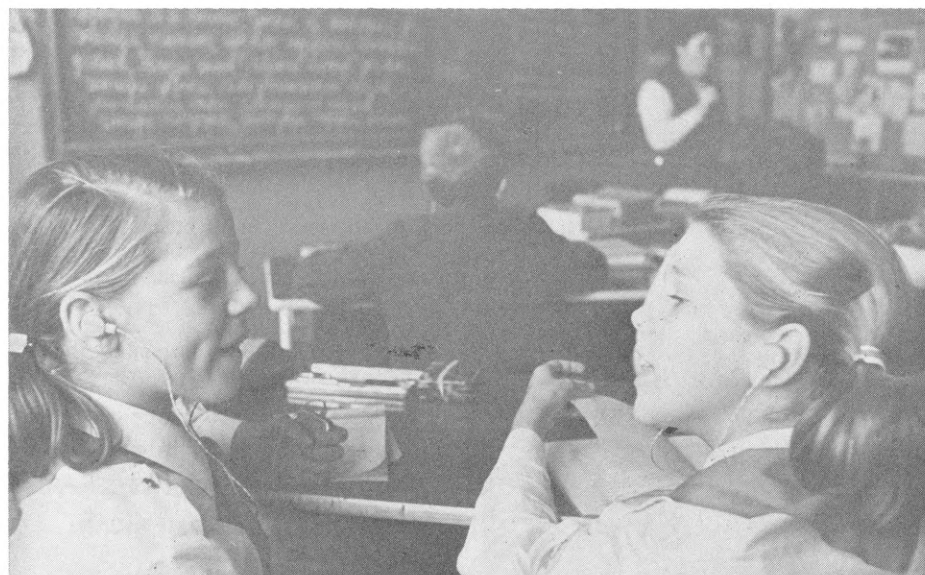
"It is the noble cause we serve and the results of our work, of course," Antonina Kagarmanova, a teacher-rehabilitator commented. She proudly noted that about 50 percent of the school's graduates have entered college, including Moscow University, the Bauman Higher Technical school in Moscow and others. There are diplomaed physicists, chemists, engineers, economists, art critics and teachers among the school's graduates. Other graduates have entered specialized technical schools or work at factories, mills and public service establishments. They have no difficulty in finding work since the state guarantees them this right. The methods of teaching children with hearing defects in the Soviet Union offers them every opportunity to become well-educated, full-fledged citizens of their country.

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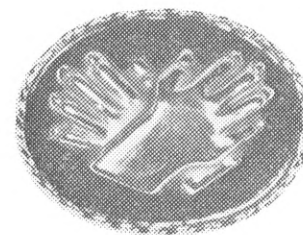
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Tanja and Galia, twin sisters, have much to talk about during their lesson. (Novosti Press Agency Photo.)



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Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

VAUDEVILLE, GAGS AND JOKES

A New York man bought a parrot and had it sent to his house, where there happened to be a new Irish cook who to the horrors of the family served the bird up for dinner.

"That wasn't a bird to be eaten; that a bird that talked," exclaimed the indignant gentleman.

"If the bird could talk, why didn't it say so?" retorted Biddy.—Combination Prize Joker.

* * *

"I have a horse and have taught him how to talk."

"I never knew a horse could talk."

"The only thing is you can't hear him very well."

"Why?"

"Because he talks horse.—Vaudeville Gags & Jokes.

* * *

There are six deaf Elks in the United States.—The California News (1915).

* * *

Under date of April 24, a dispatch to the N.Y. Post from Berlin says of Emperor Frederick among other things. The Emperor recently summoned his old deaf servant Becker who is now a pensioner, and after shaking hands with him, wrote upon a slip of paper: "We are both unfortunate, you cannot hear and I cannot speak. But I am much more fortunate than you." The old servant was deeply moved and reverently kissed the Emperor's hand.—DMJ (1888).

* * *

Pueblo, Colo.—With firemen frantically

fighting a stubborn blaze on the roof of their home, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Nash, both deaf, sat calmly eating their breakfast. When Nash peered through the window and saw water running down from the roof, he decided it was raining sufficiently hard to warrant wearing his raincoat, and not until he stepped outside to start for business did he discover the fire fighters pouring streams of water into his burning home.—DMJ (1920).

* * *

This from Reader's Digest's "Personal Glimpses":

When opera star Beverly Sills' first child, Muffy Greenough, was nearly two years old, it became certain that the youngster was almost totally deaf. Ironically, Muffy would never hear the sound of her mother's singing. At almost the same time, Beverly gave birth to a mentally retarded son.

The star took a full year off from performing in order to work with her daughter in a school for the deaf, and to try to come to terms with her dual tragedy. "The first question you ask," she says, "is a self pitying 'Why me?' Then it changes to a much bigger 'Why them?' It makes a complete difference in your attitude."—Time

Positions Open

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The Kendall Demonstration Elementary School is an experimental and flexible 12-month program for hearing impaired children which includes developmental and research components. Excellent salary and benefits. Skill in or willingness to learn manual communication required of all personnel. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER. Positions open immediately or prior to Fall, 1974.

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Responsibilities include: organizing and supervising the department; directing individualized instruction programs for students; acting as resource person for teaching staff; supervising teacher aides, and volunteer and substitute personnel; directing department staff in ongoing program evaluation; helping to develop and implement inservice staff training programs; acting as department liaison with other program coordinators and supervisors.

Requirements include: MA in education of deaf or related area; minimum three years' teaching experience; supervisory experience preferred; CED certification.

SPECIALIST: PARENT/COMMUNITY EDUCATION

Responsibilities include: developing program of information dissemination and assistance to parents, school, and community to promote optimal interaction; developing orientation programs using services and expertise of other professionals and community representatives.

Requirements include: MA; experience in education of hearing impaired; knowledge of early education helpful. Should have sensitivity to needs and concerns of parents of deaf children and will assist them in developing self-confidence in parenting of handicapped child. Should be willing to maintain flexible hours upon occasion in order to meet with parents on their own terms of availability and need.

CLASSROOM TEACHERS

Requirements include: MA; CED certification; experience preferred. Twelve-month appointment. Must be willing to work in an experimental and flexible program which includes participating in research and development activities.

CONTACT:

Dr. Robert R. Davila, Director
The Kendall Demonstration Elementary School
Gallaudet College
Kendall Green
Washington, D. C. 20002
(202) 447-0561

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PROGRAM

- Sunday:** Registration; Captioned Film (Evening); WSAD Reception and Hospitality Night for NAD Officers, Representatives and Presidents of State Associations.
- Monday:** Registration; General Assembly Workshops; Cultural Tournament; Reception for Registered Members
- Tuesday:** Registration; Council of Representatives; Workshops; Cultural Tournament
- Wednesday:** All-day Cruise to Victoria, B. C.
- Thursday:** Registration; Council of Representatives; Order of the Georges Banquet; NAD Rally Night and Miss Deaf America Finals.
- Friday:** Registration; Council of Representatives; Convention Banquet (Cocktail Hour Preceding)
- Saturday:** Council of Representatives; Grand Ball

NOTE: A program for professional people is being planned. Watch future issues for details.

PRICE LIST

Registration -----	\$ 2.00
Program Book -----	2.00
Reception -----	4.00
Victoria, B. C. Cruise (Wednesday) (Bus and boat only; Round trip—Does not include meal) -----	12.00
Cultural Program -----	5.00
Banquet -----	15.00
Grand Ball -----	10.00

TOTAL ----- \$50.00

COMBINATION TICKET \$40.00
(A \$10.00 Savings)

OPTIONAL EVENTS

The following are not included on Combination Ticket:

	DATE	TIME	PRICE
Dinner at Space Needle ----- (Meal not included)	Sunday, June 30	6:00 p.m.	\$2.00
Mt. Rainier National Park ----- (Meal not included)	Monday, July 1	8:45 a.m. 6:00 p.m.	\$12.00
Trip to Kiana Lodge ----- (Includes bus, boat and meal)	Tuesday, July 2	5:00 p.m. 10:00 p.m.	\$11.00
Tour of Everett Boeing Plant ----- (Bus only)	Thursday, July 4	3 hours	\$2.50
OR			
Maritime, Land and Water Tour ----- (Bus and boat)	Thursday, July 4	8:45 a.m. 1:15 p.m.	\$7.25
Visit to Seattle Center ----- (On your own)	Friday, July 5		
On your own, e.g. downtown shopping, etc. -	Saturday, July 6		

NOTE: Captioned Films offered on other evenings in addition to Sunday.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: You must be a member of the National Association of the Deaf, or a Cooperating Member (state) organization of the NAD. Bring proof of your up-to-date membership to the registration desk and **AVOID DELAYS.**

SEATTLE CONVENTION COORDINATOR
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Please send me a pre-registration and hotel reservation application.

Name -----

Address -----

City ----- State ----- Zip -----

Western Maryland Conference Discusses Training Of Teachers

Five officials of schools for the deaf visited Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md., on March 10-12 to discuss training of teachers of the deaf with the college's deaf education faculty. Representatives of schools where Western Maryland's education of the deaf students are assigned for student teaching, the administrators comprised an ad hoc Regional Advisory Council: Dr. David Denton, Maryland School for the Deaf; Joe Shimpugh, Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind; Robert W. Linzey, West Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind; Dr. William McClure, Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, and Phil Cronlund, American School for the Deaf in Connecticut.

Britt Hargraves, director of the education of the deaf program at Western Maryland and coordinator of the conference, explained the philosophy of the program includes cooperation with participating schools. "The conference is to find out how our teacher training here can better serve them and their deaf students. While here, the officials will look at facilities, equipment, classes, course structures and curriculum so they can see exactly what we do."

The conference agenda included informal discussions of the program's history, its current operation, philosophy and content, an evaluation and the future direction needed, including possible workshops and facilities. One area brought up at the conference was that of the multiply handicapped deaf child.



GEORGIA AWARD—Left to right: John S. Prickett, Jr., president of the National Rehabilitation Association, is shown presenting a Counselor of Year Award to W. E. Daughtrey, Jr., rehabilitation counselor to the deaf, as State Senator Ed Garrard, as president of the Georgia Rehabilitation Association, looks on.

Finland—The XII Scandinavian Congress for the Deaf will be held in Abo, Finland, July 14-19, 1974. Its theme will be "The Deaf and Culture." Its program is as follows:

Sunday: Reception

Monday: Sessions, panel discussion, theater

Tuesday: Sessions, panel discussion, show

Wednesday: Sightseeing and social hour

Thursday: Sessions, panel discussion, movies

Friday: Sessions, panel discussions, banquet.

Athletic events and contests in painting and sculpture and photography will be included.



Miss Linda Jo Long of Radford, Va., and Washington, D. C., was recently nominated for the Outstanding Handicapped Employee of the Year Award. She is a card punch operator in the Data Processing Services Division, Customs Data Center, Washington, D. C. A graduate of the Virginia School for the Deaf, Linda began working at her present position in October 1970.

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From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

As total communication has spread across the nation, a growing interest in adopting deaf children has developed. With the frustration of "oral only" communication, few people considered sharing their home with a deaf child. When it was proven that very young deaf children could successfully use the more visual manual communication for expressive and receptive language, deaf children have become more acceptable to prospective adoptive parents. Some parents are looking for a deaf brother or sister to share the family with their own deaf child. Deaf adults who have chosen not to have children of their own are seeking deaf children to adopt (and of course, in most instances, deaf men and women make excellent parents for deaf children). Teachers and others who work in the area of deafness often seek to adopt deaf children because they understand the potential and capabilities which can be developed in deaf children. Among the people I know who have adopted deaf children are Dick and Andrea Slosar. I have asked them to share their story with you in this month's "From a Parent's Point of View."

* * *

Dateline PRWAD Convention
Tucson, Arizona

TIME: Late Afternoon

PLACE: Lobby of Hotel

PEOPLE: Mary Jane Rhodes
Myself (Richard Slosar)

TOPIC OF DISCUSSION: Deadline for long overdue article about a special gift God allowed us to adopt.

A few years ago, my wife and I were attending the IAPD Convention in Little Rock, Ark. There we met Mary Jane and went about explaining that we were not "yet" parents of a deaf child, but expected to be in a short time. That kind of statement leads to thoughts like: "Who were these strange people?" After explaining that we had put in for adoption of a deaf child earlier that year, she jumped at the chance of our one day writing of our experiences—they have been beautiful.

Katie came to us the day before her second birthday—October 24, 1971. She was flown in from Los Angeles to our home in Cleveland, Ohio. That day changed our lives as we knew it. Off that plane and into our hearts came a two-year-old with an established personality; and we had only the inexperience of parents who had never had children. To call the days that have passed as growing experiences doesn't do justice to what has happened. Katie came well equipped to handle us—while we groped to adjust to the reality of being parents. Katie was frightened by all the new faces and would

hang onto Dad but avoided Mom.

The next day, we did celebrate her second birthday and invited our parents to come meet their new granddaughter. Katie, however, wasn't too accepting of the additional confusion and only cried and stayed close to me until Grandpa Slosar asked for a beer—then she moved with the swiftness of a child who sees something she likes and was on grandpa's lap eager to share his beer. From that point forward we became aware of our daughter's warm, loving, outgoing personality that has easily won many a heart. Like the day we found her comparing price tags on the bottom row of a rack of skirts with a total stranger or the joy she shares in church at the "Sign of Peace" when she walks up and down on the pew shaking hands with each person and giving them her big, warm smile.

During these past 2½ years, we have seen her growing and learning in leaps and bounds. Katie came to us wearing a hearing aid but having no language other than child gestures. We began using sign language from the moment she arrived. At first, she just took everything in but, Oh! the thrilling moment when she first used the signs for Mama and Daddy. Shortly after this, Katie also started vocalizing with her signs. We played games, especially song games that we all enjoyed and she could learn from. Within six months, Katie understood approximately 600 signs and used at least half of them. Helping her auditorially, we began to play a game that backfired on us. We would (and still do) have Katie stand with her back towards us and we usually take any three items that she knows (like book, pencil and doll). Then we would say "book" and Katie would turn around, give us her vocalization and sign for the word she heard and then pick out the object. Sometimes we just use names such as Daddy, Mama or Katie. It didn't take long before Katie wanted to be the "teacher" and we did pretty good as "pupils" until one day she said something and I said "Daddy?" and Katie said "Wrong, Uncle." Katie often throws in new words and Daddy and Mama make many mistakes.

Katie started school, which she liked from the very first, and although the class was considered oral, the teacher was willing to use signs with her. One day Katie got off the school bus and said, "Hearing aid broke—school." At first we thought she meant her own aid but that was an emphatic "NO!" and after asking her more about it, we pieced together the story that the Phonic Ear which they had tried to put on her that day had broken. The teacher was really surprised that Katie remembered the incident because it had happened early in the morning.

Since that time, we have usually gotten

a running account of what has happened in the class or on the school bus. We try to visit her class at least once a week to learn the new signs that Katie learns, the name signs for the children on her school bus (so we can fill in her stories), plus learn how we can reinforce what her teacher is doing in school.

There have been many times, usually at the dinner table, when Katie corrects our signs or teaches us new ones. It is really fantastic to be able to learn what Katie has done during the day and know that she understands what going to the doctor, dentist, daddy's school, mama's work or church means. It is just as great to sometimes have a good old heated discussion with her as to who is right or about what should be done next.

Not to let it be believed that all is sweetness and roses—Katie also has a beautiful streak of independence and stubbornness ("I can do it myself! No! What? Why?"). Many times we find Katie wanting to be boss and sometimes we fail to channel this power into situations that will help her develop a positive self-image of her own potentials as a human being. At age three till now, Katie makes her own breakfast (usually cold cereal and juice), helps wash and dry dishes, dresses and undresses herself, takes her own bath, helps clean house, sort clothes and feed the puppy. This independence has helped us realize that her handicap is only as handicapping as she sees it. If we, as her parents, had felt that she could not do these things—she wouldn't have and we would be limiting her rather than helping her to grow. Katie is really enjoying life and we thank God for the opportunity of helping her along her way. We love her and know she loves us.

In closing, we would like to use some of Katie's own words that we feel are important and that she herself put together:

"God bless you and me."

The Slosars

Richard, Andrea & Katie

* * *

The Slosars are a beautiful family. Katie is an exceptionally pretty, bright and loving child. Maybe there is a blessing like Katie waiting for some of you. The IAPD has volunteered to act as a clearing house to put adoptive parents in touch with agencies which have deaf children available for adoption. If you would be interested in adopting a deaf child contact:

International Association of Parents of
the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Md. 20910

THE DEAF AMERICAN now carries
RID's interpenews
NYU's Deafness & Research Center's
Newsletter

Foreign News

By Yerker Andersson

Soviet Union—Hugo Edenas, former editor of the Swedish magazine for the deaf and now media editor at a school for the deaf, made a study travel in Russia. He reported the following items:

There are over 200,000 deaf in the Soviet Union, about 10,000 in Moscow and 5,000 in Leningrad. In Russia, the largest state, there are 380 sports clubs with a membership of 32,000 and 650 culture centers or local clubs. Their state organization (only in Russia) has an annual budget of 40 million dollars. Soccer and ice hockey are the most popular sports among the deaf in Russia. The Moscow club for the deaf employs over 300 full-time workers, including actors, and has its own theater with a seating capacity of 700.

France—Paul Durand, international chairman, the WFD Commission on Arts and Culture, published a bulletin with copies of the correspondence between him and various organizations of the deaf. He hoped that this way would lead to a meaningful exchange between organizations of the deaf.

Australia—The new Theatre for the Deaf presented its first play "Peer Gynt" on November 17, 1973.

Norway—Reverend Conrad Vogt-Svendsen, one of the founders of the Ecumenical Council of Christian Priests for the deaf and Senior Pastor for the deaf in Norway, passed away last December. His father-in-law, Reverend Conrad Bonnevie-Svendsen, is still active in this ecumenical council.

Germany—Heinrich Siepman, legendary in the history of the German Athletic Association of the Deaf, has recently retired from the office of president. In 1922, he became interested in athletic activities and suggested several important changes in the German Athletic Association of the Deaf. Two years later he was elected president, an office he thus occupied for 50 years. This association has now over 5,000 members.

Mr. Siepman was also active in the national association of the deaf for several years. He is a successful owner of a large printing firm where the German bi-weekly, **Deutsche Gehorlosen Zeitung**, is printed.

The German calendar 1974-75 with the addresses of clubs, organizations and churches for the deaf will be available for 6.00 German marks. It can be ordered from Max Hardtner, 6 Frankfurt 1, Elkenbachstrasse 14.

Sweden—In Orebro, a group of deaf alpine skiers founded a club which was admitted to the Swedish Athletic Association of the Deaf.

The Swedish magazine **SDR-Kontakt** will be issued 24 times a year instead of 12 times as before.

The NAD Brochure on the VIIth World Congress of the Deaf, translated into Swedish, was published in full in the January issue (No. 3) of **SDR-Kontakt**.

New Zealand—John Bailey, a columnist of the New Zealand Deaf News, suggested that a theater for the deaf with deaf actors and actresses be established in New Zealand. Comment: More and more countries are interested in having their own theater for the deaf.

Ghana—There are 12 schools for the deaf with a total enrollment of 800 pupils in

Ghana. But the remaining number, 2,200 deaf children, are still waiting for education.

Israel—Abraham Harzfeld, winner of the highest WFD award, died last year. Premier Golda Meir and other government officials were present at his burial and the Chief of Israeli Staff, General Elazar, was one of the pallbearers.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF Affiliated Member Organizations

Talladega Club of the Deaf	Alabama
Dept. of Mental Retardation, Ariz. Training Program at Coolidge	Arizona
L. A. Hebrew Association of the Deaf	California
Southern California Women's Club of the Deaf	California
Colorado Springs Silent Club	Colorado
Silent Athletic Club of Denver	Colorado
Hartford Club of the Deaf, Inc.	Connecticut
St. Paul's Episcopal Mission for the Deaf of Greater Hartford	Connecticut
Block G. Lettermen's Club	District of Columbia
Southtown Club of the Deaf	Illinois
Cedarloo Association for the Deaf	Iowa
Sioux City Silent Club, Inc.	Iowa
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Counseling Service, Inc.	Kansas
Wichita Association of the Deaf	Kansas
Maine Mission for the Deaf	Maine
Montgomery County Association for Language Handicapped Children ..	Maryland
RMS Industries, Inc.	Maryland
Quincy Deaf Club, Inc.	Massachusetts
Michigan Association for Better Hearing	Michigan
Motor City Association of the Deaf	Michigan
United for Total Communication	Michigan
Charles Thompson Memorial Hall	Minnesota
Gulf Coast Silent Club	Mississippi
Great Falls Club of the Deaf	Montana
Roundtable Representatives of Community Center	Missouri
St. Louis Silent Club	Missouri
Lincoln Silent Club	Nebraska
Omaha Club of the Deaf	Nebraska
The Central New York Recreation Club for the Deaf—ABC	
Bowling Committee (Mr. A. Coppola, Chairman)	New York
Center for Communications Research, Inc.	New York
Rip Van Winkle Club of the Deaf	New York
Staten Island Club of Deaf	New York
Rochester Recreation Club for the Deaf, Inc.	New York
National Technical Institute for the Deaf—Students	New York
New York Society for the Deaf	New York
Union League of the Deaf, Inc.	New York
Cleveland Association of the Deaf	Ohio
Seven Hills Deaf Club	Ohio
Portland Association of the Deaf	Oregon
Beaver Valley Association of the Deaf	Pennsylvania
York Association of the Deaf	Pennsylvania
Greater Greenville Silents Club	South Carolina
Sioux Falls Club for the Deaf	South Dakota
Nashville Chapter, Tennessee Association of the Deaf	Tennessee
Nashville League for the Hard of Hearing, Inc.	Tennessee
Dallas Association of the Deaf	Texas
Dallas Council for Deaf	Texas
Houston Association of the Deaf	Texas
Texas Commission for the Deaf	Texas
Mabey & Douglas	Virginia
Richmond Club of the Deaf	Virginia
Charleston Association of Deaf	West Virginia
Wheeling Association of the Deaf	West Virginia
Puget Sound Association of Deaf	Washington
Tacoma Association of the Deaf	Washington
Milwaukee Silent Club, Inc.	Wisconsin
Vancouver Association of the Deaf	Canada

Affiliation dues for organizations other than state associations are \$10.00 or more per year. Send remittances to the NAD Home Office.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Don G. Pettingill, President

George Propp, Secretary-Treasurer

Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secy.

N. A. D.

President's Message

By Don G. Pettingill

9314 Wellington
Seabrook, Maryland 20801



This is one of the most important messages of my entire term. During the past two weeks, gratifying letters have been received from state and national leaders around the country regarding my February column in which I made the statement: "I have my own ideas of who will make the best Board Members and officers so you can expect me to be in there fighting all the way for my favorite candidates." The gist of the letters were: if I had made up my mind as to who I would support, they would not care to challenge.

Although that is a compliment, it is not the main issue, or even an issue. Neither is it necessarily threatening, or any guarantee that I can or will install "my favorites." It is a fact of life that any "politician" has his favorites, on whom he feels he can depend.

This month's column will be devoted to clarifying and enlarging on that February statement. I am glad so many people are that interested! In essence, I am encouraging everyone who feels he meets the criteria below to run for office and run hard and fast. Outside of two or three very strong candidates in their own right (I can't even tell them what to do) I have no favorites, and I am sure most of the Board Members and state Representatives feel the same way. The acid test will be in Seattle. All I am trying to do is stir up interest of qualified people to throw their hats in the ring. The NAD needs a massive infusion of fresh, new blood.

From my years of experience in state and national politics (the last two in a baptism of fire as your president), I have formed definite guidelines in my own mind as to which candidates will make GOOD officers, the ones I can honestly support. Far more important, however, is which ones will probably be the most sincere and convincing and win the most votes via his or her own election campaign in any convention. I definitely do NOT support "deals" where only one candidate runs for an office. We need good, healthy competition such as was abundantly displayed at the Miami Beach convention in 1972.

I have two philosophies or yardsticks by which I would measure the qualifications of a candidate: 1) "Either lead, follow, or get out of the way" and 2) "Lord, grant me the fortitude to accept the things I cannot change, courage to change the things I can, and wisdom to know the difference."

Thus, my personal guidelines are as follows:

1. A definite and straight-forward **belief** on the part of a candidate that he or she is the best one available for the office sought; and a serious commitment to get in there and WIN. Proof of this would be demonstrated from three to six months before a convention by an announcement and/or advertisement in THE DEAF AMERICAN. A platform describing his or her philosophy and objectives to be reached while in office is an honest and effective way to tell one's story.

2. The **dedication** to devote the necessary time, energy and money to really get involved in the destiny of the NAD and its thousands of members, rather than a small circle of leaders, or for self-gain alone.

3. The **sincerity and willingness** to accept the GORY as well as the GLORY. If I have anything to do about it, the days of running for office for prestige alone are gone forever. The NAD is now involved, and influential, world-wide. As such, we must

have people on the Board and on committees who will get totally involved and work as a smooth-running team. An example of this is the Regional Committee concept which Pat Irwin and I have been so desperately trying to establish and get moving. The main purpose of this idea is to get NAD Board Members involved with the state officers and members in their own regions. So far, only Region II has held a regional conference, and believe me, an impressive amount of information and goodwill was exchanged among state officers and Representatives. Our new Board Member, Gary Olsen, "took the bit in his teeth" and practically ramrodded this conference through single-handedly. THIS IS WHAT WE NEED—SELF STARTERS! Region I will have its conference in Virginia in May. Region III has been discussing such a conference. Region IV???

4. The **guts** to face issues squarely, and deal with them honestly and impartially. Twenty-eight separate bills aimed at improving the NAD-state association relationships were introduced at the Miami Beach Convention in 1972, including the now famous Committee to Study and Monitor the Home Office. Although some of them didn't pass, it was obvious that states are NOT satisfied with services and/or the cooperation they are getting for their money and support. The Management Study has been completed and copies are now being mailed to all state presidents as well as to Representatives to the Seattle convention. The other 27 bills have been fully recognized by your president and some of the Board Members, and attempts made to implement and/or correct them. There is still much to be done. That, again, is why I mentioned in my February column that "I want you all to come to Seattle and help us 'tear up the turf!'" I, personally, cannot and will not tolerate "gloryseekers" who, once they get on the Board, do not carry out their assigned committee responsibilities, do not vote on crucial or controversial issues, do not voice their opinions, or even bother to respond at all to official NAD business by mail.

5. A definite and fearless commitment that a Board Member's primary loyalty and responsibility is to the state associations and their members . . . 17,000 to 20,000 strong, rather than becoming a willing or unwilling victim of "Washington, D. C.itis" and its self-appointed ruling cliques.

Fair enough? I think so. And rest assured that if you can exhibit the above characteristics, you will win the support of all free-thinking Representatives of the National Association of the Deaf convention! GOOD LUCK!

HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber



As I write this we are in the process of finishing what is always the most difficult time the Home Office has: This is the end of the fiscal year. When our fiscal year ends we must do a great number of things. First, we have to pay all the bills that are outstanding; second, we have to bill all the people who owe us money and try to collect as many unpaid bills as we possibly can; third, we have to take inventory to see what kind of stock and supplies we have on hand and finally we have to send out bills and computer printouts on quota payments. All of which are time consuming and very delicate. Also this is the time when we try to catch up on everything and anything that we might have overlooked during the year. Sometimes this is the case and while our members and readers have been very good about keeping us in line and pointing out our mistakes, sometimes they

just seethe in silence and we don't learn what is wrong. Often we find out in March.

Recently, we discovered that a list of contributors to Halex House was lost between the Home Office and the printers and never got printed. So we were able to correct that. We also want to note that those persons who have not yet received their certificates of appreciation for contributing \$28.70 or more to Halex House have not been forgotten. We will have the certificates. The reason we have not sent them is that we have not found a replacement for the girl who hand-lettered the names on. If we are unable to find one now we will rent special typewriters and type the names in. But the certificates will be forthcoming. If anyone who has contributed \$28.70 or more to Halex House does not get such a certificate by the end of June, please let us know because we promise that the certificates will be mailed before then and if you should get one and don't it will be most likely because the one we sent was lost in the mail and in that case we will send another.

Another chore that we have neglected is to thank all the local papers which were so generous in including the NAD flyers on our ABC sign language book and the playing cards and flash cards in their papers. Many of the local papers carried these two flyers but not all of them did this without charge. We are, of course, grateful that all of the papers we asked cooperated in this effort but we are especially grateful to the editors and staffs of the following publications which carried the flyers as a public service:

BUCKEYE STATE BULLETIN; CHARLES THOMPSON MEMORIAL HALL NEWSLETTER; THE DEAF SPECTRUM; THE DEAF TEXAN; JAYHAWK NEWS; THE K.A.D. BULLETIN; M.A.D. NEWSLETTER; THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF JEWISH DEAF; OMAHA CLUB OF THE DEAF; PSAD BULLETIN; ROUNDTABLE NEWSLETTER; THE SIGN LANGUAGE; THE SIOUXLAND COURIER; THE DEE CEE EYES; THE LEADER; THE MISSISSIPPI DEAF REBEL; YE SILENT CRIER.

As you can see, if we had to pay for advertising for all these we never could have done it but with the support and cooperation of the papers involved we covered a lot of territory.

THE END OF MARCH ALSO BROUGHT OUT SOME MAJOR publishing division items. We got under the wire with our new publication list which was delivered to the Home Office on March 29. Also delivered in March was our Sign Language Bibliography which came off the press a week before that and our newest publication, "Sign Language Games" by Mary Ann Royster, which had been held up for a year or so while she got permission from copyright owners of some of the material she was using. This book sells for \$2 and is much more reasonably priced than one would expect in these days of high prices. We are starting a large reprinting program and consolidation program because printing and postage costs are rising at such a rate that we would either have to raise prices to the point where people interested in deafness could no longer afford it or find ways of bringing costs down. By combining a number of short articles into a larger pamphlet we are holding the line. By summer we will have completed numerous reprints and additions to the publication list so that much of the printing needs will have been met.

We have also instituted some changes in the office and its equipment. First, we have relocated the office of the International Association of Parents of the Deaf to the ground level.

The IAPD now has a two-room office that was formerly used by a real estate agent who had to give up her lease because of the economic situation in Washington. The IAPD incidentally is now a renter and continues to grow steadily. Where the IAPD used to be, we have moved our TTY's, Magcard machine and the new Xerox 3600-III. The Xerox is costing us \$500 a month. It not only is a better copier than our older Xerox 2400 and much faster but it also can be used as a printing press for short runs—something that we have desperately needed. With the addition of the new copier we will greatly increase our printing capabilities and will be able to use some of our less skilled help in operating the copier for short run orders of 500 or less. Also a part of the copier is a 20-bin collator which will automatically put together as many as 20 sets of papers when desired. We do not expect the overall cost to be any greater than at present. At present our bill for the 2400 machine runs to about \$500 a month anyway and a good part of this is paid by the tenants in the building who also use the machine.

We are working on the Seattle Convention. In our next issue is a description of the workshop program which has been arranged in conjunction with the business meeting. The workshops will be under the direction of Al Pimentel who is the Director of Public Service Programs at Gallaudet College, the former director of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf and a former Board Member of the NAD. As the announcement shows, we have a well-planned workshop program and a professional registration which will allow professionals who are not members of the NAD to take part. Professional registration will be \$12. Those who register as professionals can also take part in other NAD deliberations and will be eligible to purchase combination tickets for the social aspects of the convention if desired.

The Home Office is also stepping up activities with the World Congress of the Deaf. We are now in process of submitting to our Advisory Board contracts for Foreign Language Interpreting for 1975. We have bids on this for \$27,500 for six days and this does not include the costs for sign language interpreters either. The WFD committees are all hard at work finalizing their programs and completing the necessary forms and documents that will be needed for this meeting. All of which have to be prepared in both French and English. Altogether there are 17 local committees involved in this effort in addition to two full-time workers—Willis Mann and Cathy Thomas—in the Home Office.

WE REGRET TO REPORT that the end of March also brought the end of employment of our office/building manager, Jack Levesque. Jack, who had performed wonders in the office, has accepted a rehabilitation counselor's position in Massachusetts. He left us reluctantly yet willingly since he was from Massachusetts and was looking forward to the challenges offered by the new program there. Interestingly enough, the consultant on services for the deaf in Boston is Alfred Sonnenstrahl who is also the chairman of the NAD's Civil Service Commission. The Home Office staff chipped in and presented Jack with a gold plated "status symbol," a Cross pen and pencil set. In the interim, Marlene Segretti is acting office manager. Marlene ranks as fourth—I better not say "oldest"—senior staffer in the Home Office whose service to the NAD in terms of time is exceeded only by the Executive Secretary, Alyce Stifter and the director of the Communicative Skills Program, T. J. O'Rourke. The entire staff will miss Jack and we all wish him well in his new undertaking although we could have wished for a better day to start a new job than on April Fool's Day.

National Association of the Deaf New Members

Glenna R. Alper	Maryland
Rosie R. Begley	New Jersey
Richard A. Bock	New York
James Andrew Boyd	Tennessee
Irving Birnbaum	Maryland
Mr. and Mrs. Roderick M. Brown	New York
Glenn Caristrand	Texas
Linda M. Cleveland	Virginia
Stephen O. Crain	South Carolina
Mrs. Arthur E. Drake	Delaware
Sue Ellis	District of Columbia
Mr. and Mrs. John Fairchild	Delaware
Mrs. Louis Fischer	Massachusetts
Dorothy L. Hall	Wisconsin
Sue Gans	Maryland
Richard and Shelia Hall	Arizona

Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Lewis	Maryland
Elise McCarthy	Pennsylvania
Julie Ann McNeilly	Florida
Nancy Mengel	Maryland
Robert Milburn	District of Columbia
Ruth A. Morgan	Pennsylvania
Terry D. Morgan	Iowa
Mr. and Mrs. Richard N. Myers	Pennsylvania
R. A. Neish, Jr.	Pennsylvania
Michael Owens	Louisiana
Eschel Owenby	Arizona
Ambassador and Mrs. Philip Palmer	District of Columbia
Frank Rebel	Virginia
Miriam Rexmann	North Carolina
Jan Rocque	Illinois
Joyce Schenewerk	Texas
Stephanie K. Scott	Alaska
Richard Seltzer	New York
Ann Marie Silk	Maryland

Lou Ann Simpson	Delaware
Mr. and Mrs. William A. Struthers	Maryland
Ken Triguero	California
Nancy Whittier	California
Jane Wilner	Illinois

Increased Payments

Mrs. Aurelio Anzivino	\$ 60.00
Aurelio M. Anzivino	20.00
Helen Arbuthnot	110.00
Rev. and Mrs. Otto Berg	240.00
Rev. Everad F. Broberg	500.00
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Burnett	145.00
Marjorie Clere	135.00
Daisy D'Onofrio	115.00
Robert De Venny	485.00
Nannette Fabray Fan Club (MSSD)	97.00
Vilas Johnson	75.00
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kensicki	30.20

1973-1974 State Association Presidents And Seattle NAD Convention Representatives

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kaufman	210.00
Mrs. Clara S. Nesgood (in memory of her husband, John Nesgood)	1,055.00
Mr. and Mrs. William E. McClure	35.65
Maryland Association of the Deaf	1130.00
Mr. and Mrs. Noble G. Powers	45.00
Rosemary L. Smith	20.00
Boyce R. Williams	427.00

Halex House Building Fund

New Contributions

Rosie R. Begley	6.00
Joseph Broz	100.00
CSP Board Members	16.00

IN MEMORY OF HENRIETTA CORDANO:

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Anderson	\$ 5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Andrews	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. George K. Bean	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Beaver	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Beaver	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Buller and the Grau Family	15.00
Mrs. William W. Carve	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cordano	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Cordano	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Harley Cox	10.00
Mrs. Clara Dasse	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Blanche Denton	2.00
Dept. of Social Regional 4	12.00
Maud Gottschlag and Sisters	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Herran	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hirte	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. John Ireland	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. George Jaffke	5.00
Kalamazoo Chapter, Mich. Assn. of the Deaf and Friends	17.00
Mr. and Mrs. Guy Kelly	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kelsch	5.00
Mrs. August Krieger and Richard Krieger	5.00
The John Kuglitsch Family	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lander	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Luchow	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. John McGinness	2.00
Mrs. Helen Mix	5.00
Muskegon Co. Dept. of Social Services	25.00
Board Members	25.00
Neighbors of Henrietta Cordano	25.00
Mrs. Jessie Newell	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Rodell	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sippel	5.00
Southwestern Michigan Assoc. of the Deaf	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. Russell Terwillinger	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Lester Tiscornia	25.00
Mrs. Helen Williams and Helen Henry	10.00

D.C. Deaf Golfers Association 38.52

Mr. and Mrs. Jack R. Gannon 28.70
James Goodson 30.00

Handley-Meadowbrook Lions Club 10.00
Lillian Hanover (In Memory of Philip Hanover) 28.70

Catherine A. Lynch (in memory of her husband, Charles A. Lynch) 200.00

NFSD, Austin Div. No. 156 10.00

Rudy Rebish 2.00
Harold H. Roach 30.00
Elizabeth L. Rosson (in memory of her mother, Nora O'Neal Rosson) 10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rebal 100.00
Mrs. Gloria Rosselle 10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Rubiano 5.00
Marietta E. Russell (In Appreciation of Joanne Greenberg's Work) 20.00

St. Paul's Episcopal Mission for the Deaf, Conn. 5.00

Washington Metro. Alumnae Chapter, Delta Epsilon Sorority 28.70

IN MEMORY OF SIDNEY WILLIS:

Fred and Ida Armstrong	3.00
Robert Biggs	1.00
Mrs. Laura Correll	1.00
Mrs. Dorothy Hess	1.00
Paul Mashburn	1.00
Audrey Pilgreen	1.00
St. Mary's Bible Class for the Deaf	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Thomas	2.00

ALABAMA: Robert M. Cunningham, President and Representative, 556 Zinnia Lane, Birmingham, Ala. 35215.

ARIZONA: Richard Hall, President, 2810 E. Exeter Street, Tucson, Arizona 85716.

ARKANSAS: Rev. Robert E. Parrish, President, 9505 Nolen Drive, Little Rock, Ark. 72209; Charles Helm, Representative, 5100 Gumsprings Road, Little Rock, Ark. 72209.

CALIFORNIA: Kyle Workman, President and Representative, 3317 W. 166th Street, Torrance, Calif. 90504; Timothy Jaech, Representative, 3050 Shade Tree Lane, Riverside, Calif. 92503; Tom Fishler, Alternate Representative, 3044 Horace Street, Riverside, Calif. 92505.

COLORADO: Mrs. Howard (Josie) Kilthau, President, 1734 West Kentucky, Denver, Colo. 80223; Ron Faucett, Representative, 94 South Washington #10, Denver, Colo. 80209.

CONNECTICUT: Walter Capik, President, 107 Bassett Street, New Britain, Conn. 06051; Richard Jimenez, Representative, 45 Maple Street, Danbury, Conn. 06810.

FLORIDA: Celia McNeilly, President and Representative, 12 N.E. 19 Court-108A, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33305; Charles R. Stanley, Alternate Representative, 6666 Burpee Drive, South, Jacksonville, Fla.

GEORGIA: Robert D. Jones, President, 7120 Greystone Drive, Riverdale, Ga. 30274; William Peace, Representative, 4276 English Oak Drive P-1, Atlanta, Ga. 30340.

IDAHO: Otto Reins, President, 1024 California Street, Gooding, Idaho 83330; Jack Downey, Representative, 530 Bighorn Drive, Boise, Idaho 83705.

ILLINOIS: Lawrence Forestal, President, 17 West 701 Kirkland Lane, Villa Park, Ill. 60181; Al Van Nevel, Representative, 1085 Arnold Court, Des Plaines, Ill. 60016.

INDIANA: Gary W. Olsen, President and Representative, 1200 East 42nd Street, Indianapolis, Ind., 46205; Leslie Massey, Representative, 3912 North Audubon Road, Indianapolis, Ind. 46226.

IOWA: Lester Ahls, President, 1004 Cherrywood Drive, Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613; Representative unknown at present.

KANSAS: Billy Nedrow, President, 2509 North 48th Terrace, Kansas City, Kas. 66104; Representative unknown at present.

KENTUCKY: Winford Simmons, President and Representative, 2102 McCloskey Avenue, Louisville, Ky. 40210; James T. Hester, Alternate Representative, 1104 Houstonville Road, Danville, Ky. 40422.

LOUISIANA: Lucius E. Walker, Sr., President, 919 Clermont Street, Baker, La., 70714; Representative to be chosen 60 days prior to NAD Convention.

MARYLAND: Leon Auerbach, President and Representative, 7112 Adelphi Road, Hyattsville, Md. 20782; Mervin Garretson, Representative, 3509 Kayson Street, Wheaton, Md. 20906; Thomas Cuscaden, Alternate Representative, 308 Timberwood Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20901.

MICHIGAN: Durward C. Young, President, 3818 Quincy, Hudsonville, Mich. 49426; Representative not known at present.

MINNESOTA: Lloyd V. Moe, President and Representative, 1211 East 6th Street, Duluth, Minn. 55805; George Hanson, Representative, 504 3rd Street, S.W., Fairbault, Minn. 55021.

MISSISSIPPI: T. H. Barron, President, 315 John Avenue, Pascagoula, Miss.; Mrs. Allien Hudson, Representative, 3207 Moreland Drive, Pascagoula, Miss. 39567.

MISSOURI: Paul L. Taylor, President, 6573 Scanlan Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 63139; Archie D. Marshall, Representative, 3743 Palm Street, St. Louis, Mo. 63107; Miss Georgetta Graybill, Alternate Representative, 501 W. 11th Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64105.

MONTANA: Jim Pedersen, President, Box 423, Black Eagle, Mont. 59414; Richard Elide, Representative, 4428 3rd Avenue, South, Great Falls, Mont. 59405; Edward Van Tighen, Alternate Representative, 5309 7th Avenue, Great Falls, Mont. 59401.

NEBRASKA: E. Glen Ogier, President and Representative, Box 457, Wakefield, Neb. 68784.

NEW ENGLAND GALLAUDET ASSOCIATION: John F. Spellman, President, 19 Edgemere Drive, Cranston, R. I. 02905; Representative not known at present.

NEW JERSEY: Philip Moos, President, 180 Franklin Street, Blomfield, N. J. 07003; Edgar Bloom, Representative, 1430 Dunn Parkway, Mountainside, N. J. 07092.

NEW MEXICO: Faye Falvey, President, 726 Diane Avenue, Las Vegas, N. M. 87701; Representative not known at present.

NEVADA: Eugene A. Sullivan, President, 2837 E. Hickey Avenue, North Las Vegas, Nev. 89030; Representative not known at present.

NEW YORK (ESAD): Max Friedman, President and Representative, 3871 Sedgwick Avenue, Bronx, N.Y. 10463; Albert Hilbok, Representative, 43-74 166th Street, Flushing, N. Y. 11358.

NORTH CAROLINA: J. Sterling White, President, 1337 Waybridge Lane, Winston-Salem, N. C. 27103; Doris Burnette, Representative, P. O. Box 1094, Raleigh, N. C. 27602.

NORTH DAKOTA: L. Dwight Rafferty, President and Representative, 1314 Lynn Place, Devils Lake, N.D. 58301.

OHIO: Harvey Katz, President and Representative, 2779 Pease Drive, Rocky River, Ohio 44116; Ben Medlin, Representative, 1 Earhart Place, Dayton, Ohio 45420; Dorothy Vegas, Alternate Representative, 910 Nome Avenue, Akron, Ohio 44320.

OKLAHOMA: Jack Bertram, President, 79 West Mile, Sapulpa, Okla. 74066; Stanley McElhany, Representative, 3133 South Boston Court, Tulsa, Okla. 74105.

OREGON: George Scheler, President and Representative, 2860 Brooks Avenue, N.E., Salem, Ore. 97303; Julian Singleton, Alternate Representative, 5654 Verda Lane, N. E., Salem, Ore. 97303.

PENNSYLVANIA: A. Donald Roppelt, President and Alternate Representative, 1958 Old Welsh Road, Abington, Penn. 19001; Charles E. Boyd, Representative, 111 Elwyn Road, Elwyn, Penn. 19063.

SOUTH CAROLINA: J. Charlie McKinney, President and Representative, Rt. 11 East Croft Circle, Spartanburg, S. C. 29302.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Gary Meek, Representative, 1209 Woodlawn Drive, Rapid City, S. D. 57703.

TENNESSEE: Robert S. Lawson, President, 709 Barclay Drive, S. E. Knoxville, Tenn. 37920; Representative not known at present.

TEXAS: Gwendol Butler, President, 2119 Barton Hills Drive, Austin, Texas 78704; Weldon Hillis, Representative, 126 Jewett Drive, Robstown, Texas 78380; Carl Brinninstool, Representative, 1725 Deerfield, Austin, Texas 78741.

UTAH: W. David Mortensen, President, 460 West 5720 South, Murray, Utah 84107; Representative not known at present.

VIRGINIA: Reuben I. Altizer, President, 1625 Colonial Terrace, Arlington, Va. 22209; Representative not known at present.

WEST VIRGINIA: Charles G. Weiner, President, 1509 Foster Place, Steubenville, Ohio 43952; Emerson Hodge, Representative, 4609 Alden Road, Rockville, Md. 20853.

WASHINGTON: John O'Brien, President, 811 137th Avenue, N. E., #201, Bellevue, Wash., 98005; Robert L. Fowler, Representative, 3128 Mill Plain Blvd. #5, Vancouver, Wash. 98661; Clyde Ketchum, Representative, 1831-8th Avenue West, Seattle, Wash. 98119.

WISCONSIN: Waldo T. Cordano, President and Representative, 520 Parish Street, Delavan, Wis. 53115; Leonard Peacock, Alternate Representative, 510 Racine Street, Delavan, Wis. 53115.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: June Rothenberg, President; Alyce Slater, Representative; Albert Walla, Representative; Alan Barwiolek, Representative, Student Body Government, Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C. 20002.

Contributions To NAD Library

Miss Gertrude Wolcott Croker, the only survivor of the three authors of a set of language books for deaf children, has very kindly given THE NEW LANGUAGE STORIES AND DRILLS, Book II, III and IV and a teacher's manual for each of those books and for Book I to the NAD Library. Somebody else contributed Book I.

Other donors: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Scott Cuscaden, Jr., of Silver Spring, Md., have contributed several back issues of the DA, a program book of the AAAD's silver anniversary and a copy of OUR HERITAGE: GALLAUDET CENTENNIAL, 1864-1964, June 1964, Graphic Arts Press, Washington, D.C. All these contributions by the Cuscadens are from the estate of the late Thomas Scott Cuscaden, Sr., of Omaha, Neb., who passed away September 4, 1973.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR NAD OFFICERS

32nd Biennial Convention, Seattle, 1974

For President-Elect: **RALPH H. WHITE**, Houston, Texas

For Secretary-Treasurer: **EDWARD C. CARNEY**, Flint, Mich.

For Board Member, Region II: **GARY W. OLSEN**, Indianapolis, Ind.

Calling All Georges . . .

Reserve Thursday night, July 4, 1974, in Seattle, Wash., to hear the father of a deaf girl who had his ears plugged and was "deaf" for two weeks. He gained national fame in his efforts to understand what his deaf daughter was up against . . .

LEE DARRELL

who will speak at the ORDER OF THE GEORGES Banquet that evening.

32nd Biennial Convention of the National Association of the Deaf

(If you aren't a George, join now and attend this unique and entertaining event.)

NAD Cultural Program Announcement

To: Cultural Directors

From: Douglas Burke, Director
277 Ida Road
Hoffman Estates, Ill. 60172

Subject: National Cultural Tournament

You may recall that over the past two months we have been surveying the state Cultural Directors to see where we stand regarding the cultural program. So far only a very few contestants are available for the national tournament. The number is far too few for handling a national tournament. In fact, there has been so little activity that we cannot justify a national tournament. Because of this, it would seem more appropriate to hold the next national tournament in Texas during the 1976 NAD Convention. Texas is more centrally located and we can expect more participants willing to enter the tournament. We also have the problem of a coordinator who does not reside in Seattle. Planning is difficult under the circumstances, but this is not the reason for postponing this tournament. There are just too few participants to justify a large expense like the national tournament. So the National Cultural Tournament will be postponed until 1976 to be held during the Texas NAD Convention.

MISS DEAF AMERICA TALENT PAGEANT: The survey shows that there may be enough contestants for the Miss Deaf America Talent Pageant. Since these contestants will, in most cases, have their travel expenses covered by the state which they are representing, they are likely to attend the convention in Seattle. Since there is a strong likelihood that this tournament can be held successfully, we are keeping this possibility open. So the Miss Deaf America Talent Pageant is still being planned for the 1974 NAD Convention.

Because of the demands of his new job, your national director will not be able to attend the next NAD Convention. However we have found someone who will be willing to take on the role of coordinating the Talent Pageant for 1974. She has had a long tenure of service in the national cultural program and knows all of the problems and tribulations related to such

a program. We are fortunate to have her manage this aspect of the 1974 tournament. Her name is Miss Sally Pat Dow, whose articles you have been reading in THE DEAF AMERICAN over the past six years. She will assume full responsibility for the Talent Pageant for 1974 and I will assist in any way that I can. Please address all your questions regarding this tournament to:

Ms. Sally Pat Dow
3001 Henry Hudson Parkway, W 6A
Bronx, New York 10463

Miss Dow should receive all applications for the Miss Deaf America Talent Pageant at the address listed above. She in turn will coordinate her efforts with the convention people in Seattle and with Anthony Papalia. Together we should be able to enough energy to beat the energy crisis which has really affected the Cultural Program in many of the states. Others tell us that the idea of having two straight conventions at the opposite ends of the country is just too much to handle. But we may still be able to salvage the Talent Pageant and then regroup our energies for the NAD Convention in Texas in 1976. So keep the home state fires burning in your cultural programs, and we will be pushing forward to 1976. Meanwhile, try to put your support behind your Talent Pageant winners. Help them to find a way to make it to Seattle. Warmest personal wishes and on we go! Please write if you've any questions.

A Runaway Bestseller . . .

The NAD's

A Basic Course In Manual Communication

\$4.50 Per Copy

Send orders and remittances to:

National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Sanderson Receives Doctorate

Robert G. Sanderson of Roy, Utah, NAD Board Member and a former president of the Association, received the degree of Doctor of Education at April graduation ceremonies at Brigham Young University. He is the first deaf student to complete a doctorate at BYU.

Dr. Sanderson has been a student at BYU in Provo, Utah, since the fall of 1970. He employed several interpreters to translate lectures and oral examinations.

He is coordinator, Services for the Adult Deaf, Division of Rehabilitation Services, Utah State Board of Education, in Salt Lake City and is responsible for statewide services to the hearing impaired, including rehabilitation, adult education, social services and deaf community development. He is presently a member of the Board of Fellows of Gallaudet College; a member of the National Advisory Group for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf and past president of the Utah Rehabilitation Association.

Previous to earning his doctorate, Dr. Sanderson graduated from Gallaudet College in 1941 with a B.A. degree, then won an M.A. in educational administration from California State University, Northridge, and attended classes at the University of Utah. He graduated from the Utah School for the Deaf, and is the first graduate of that school to earn a doctorate.

Dr. Sanderson resides in Roy, Utah, with his wife, Mary, and two sons, Gary and Barry. Mary also received a degree—PHT, or "Putting Hubby Through."

I desire to make known my candidacy for the office of Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of the Deaf. My qualifications include terms of service as secretary, vice president and president of many organizations at local, state, regional and national levels over a period of 30 years. Together with my wife, I have been a member of the NAD for more than 20 years, serving in any capacity requested of me. I am a Patron member of the GEORGES and in 1964 was awarded the Knights of the Flying Fingers for exceptional service to the NAD. As past president of the American Athletic Association of the Deaf and of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf I have a broad background of experience which I now hope to use in furthering the accomplishments of past Executive Boards of the NAD. I do not hold office in any other organization at this time and I am ready and willing to devote whatever time and energy may be required of me as Secretary-Treasurer. I would appreciate your support and vote through your state association Representatives at the 1974 Convention in Seattle.

EDWARD C. CARNEY



interprenews

Contributed Monthly by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf

P.O. Box 1339, Washington, D.C. 20013

Jane Beale, Editor

RID EXECUTIVE BOARD

Carl J. Kirchner, President

Celia Warshawsky, Vice President

John S. Shipman, Secretary

Lucile N. Olson, Treasurer

Kenneth Huff, Member-at-Large

Ralph Neesam, Member-at-Large

Edna P. Adler, Member-at-Large

Seattle, Here We Come!

There are 40,000 seats on major airlines every day to Seattle. Hope you're planning to be on one.

The 3rd National RID Convention-Workshop promises to be exciting and informative. Registration is on Wednesday, June 26, 1974, followed by a boat cruise and dinner. Five workshops (for college credit) will be conducted on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 27-29—"We're OK—They're OK," "Legal Rights of the Interpreter," "Critique of Interpreters," "Instructing Manual Communication and Interpreter Training Classes" and "Workshop Pot-pourri."

There will also be special luncheons for chapter representatives and interpreters in the field of television; a business meeting; a banquet with a guest speaker; and presentation of honorary memberships and the "Outstanding Interpreter Award."

If you have not had the opportunity to be evaluated in your area, you may take the national RID certification examination at the Convention-Workshop.

Lodging, workshops, registration fee, cruise/dinner and banquet cost only \$84.50 per person. All members will receive Convention-Workshop registration forms and hotel reservation cards in the mail in April.

Interprenews and the DA

From time to time, we receive letters from members about their subscription to THE DEAF AMERICAN. There seems to be a lot of misunderstanding concerning the RID's arrangement with the NAD to provide the magazine to RID members. Hope this explanation can answer some questions you might have.

The subscription year for RID members begins with the September issue and ends with the July-August issue. Thus, a member who pays dues on time receives THE DEAF AMERICAN for a full year, and a member who waits a month or two to pay dues will miss issues. A new member will have his/her name placed on the DA list at the beginning of the following month and will receive the magazine only for the remainder of the subscription year.

For example, if a person becomes a member on November 18, his name will

be added to the DA list on December 1. His first issue will be the January DEAF AMERICAN, usually mailed late in January.

Please let us know if you have paid your dues and are not receiving THE DEAF AMERICAN. And be sure that we have any address change.

Letter to Members

Hope all of you received the letter to members dated March 6, 1974. Because it was mailed bulk rate, it may not have reached you. Let me know, and I'll be happy to send you a copy.

* * *

The following is a letter to chapter presidents sent March 4, 1974. Space limitations do not allow us to print the entire four-page letter.

Dear Chapter Presidents:

I am writing to each of you to inform you of some important happenings during the few weeks which involve you, your chapter and your membership.

A. Congress on Deafness Rehabilitation

The key services now being performed by interpreters will be emphasized even more as a result of action taken at the Congress on Deafness Rehabilitation (CODR) held in Tucson, Arizona, on February 15-17, 1974.

The National Rehabilitation Association Task Force on Deafness and the Committee on Deafness presented a Model State Plan (MSP) to the Congress delegates for implementation. With a shift at the Federal level to more state and local control, the emphasis for the development of rehabilitation services is now at the state level and the Model State Plan has been adopted as a guide. This MSP calls for the involvement of deaf consumers, interpreters, other professionals and parents in order to assure adequate input and guidance to vocational rehabilitation planners.

The RID will play an important role in the MSP. How vital the role is in each state will depend upon your leadership and early involvement of your RID chapter with the MSP planners. I strongly urge you as chapter president to obtain a copy of the Model State Plan and review it thoroughly. Copies are available for \$3.00

from PRWAD, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. 20910. (Ask for PRWAD Monograph #3, Nov. 1973.) Further, you should obtain a copy of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973 that contains the specifics for our deaf and severely disabled citizens. A copy of this VR Act can be obtained from your congressman or nearest VR office.

Your state was represented at the CODR meeting in Tucson by three delegates. You need to make contact with them, with the leaders of deaf organizations and with professional and parent leaders indicating your chapter's willingness to participate in these exciting developments.

The delegates elected a task force committee to spearhead the MSP activities and to plan for a second congress two years from now. The members of the committee are:

Chairperson: John Crandall, Parent, (Md.)

Vice Chairperson: William Peace, Deaf Professional (Ga.)

Secretary: Mildred Johnson, RCD (Wash. State)

Treasurer: J. Charlie McKinney, Deaf Professional (S.C.)

Three of the four committee members are very actively involved in their state RID chapters.

B. RID, PRWAD and IPAD Talks

Three members from the RID, PRWAD and IAPD Boards met in Chicago on January 5 and 6, 1974, to explore ways in which the three organizations might work closer together or even consider the possibility of forming one new organization. I am enclosing the condensed version of the 18-page transcript of the meeting.

In essence, the three organizations wish to continue to explore possible ways in which they can work together.

C. RID Visibility

There has been concern expressed that the RID has little or no visibility at the present time. It has been my policy to keep visibility of the national RID, Inc., on a low-key basis and provide ways to make each RID chapter the focal point. However, it is important that personnel at the Federal level be continually updated as to the activities of the RID chapters.

1. I need by March 15th the answers to the following questions:

What does your chapter want from the RID?

How can your chapter help the RID?

2. Please complete the enclosed Chapter Profile sheet and return it along with the requested support information to the RID office by April 1, 1974.

D. 3rd RID Convention/Workshop

Our Washington State RID colleagues are busy at work preparing for our 3rd Convention/Workshop for June 26-30, 1974. Our Convention/Workshop is immediately followed by the National Association of the Deaf Convention in Seattle, July 1-7, 1974.

I hope you have considered attending as president and that your chapter will also send an official delegate so that there is feedback to your chapter. Some chapters have reported that they are raising money to be sure that they have representation. Of course, be sure to encourage all members to attend the convention. We feel sure that they will benefit from the activities planned.

Evaluations will take place during the entire convention. For those chapters or states that do not have an evaluation team, this provides an opportunity to establish a team or to have several chapter members evaluated. We will provide a training session for evaluation team members.

If you or your chapter members have any suggestions for the business meeting agenda or resolutions for the Resolution Committee, please write them out and send them to me at my home by April 10.

Please send the following information

Dr. Davila Named Director Of Kendall Demonstration School

Dr. Robert R. Davila, an associate professor of education in the Gallaudet College Graduate School, has been named director of the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School. Dr. Doin Hicks, Dean of Pre-college Programs at Gallaudet, announced the appointment as approved by the Gallaudet College Board of Directors.

A 1953 graduate of Gallaudet College, Dr. Davila earned a master of science degree from the City University of New York in 1963 and a doctor of philosophy degree from Syracuse University in 1972. He spent several summers studying at such diverse places as Ball State University and New Mexico State University, Las Cruces.

Born in San Diego, California, Dr. Davila attended the Carlsbad (California) Union School and the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley. Before coming to Gallaudet as assistant professor of education, he was supervisor of the elementary school in the New York School for the Deaf at White Plains. Dr. Davila also held positions as teacher of mathematics and social studies at that school.

to Judie Husted, 136-128th Ave., N.E., Bellevue, Wash. 98005, by April 1, 1974:

1. A copy of your RID chapter logo (emblem)

2. Name of your chapter delegate

3. Names of persons attending the luncheons Thursday and Friday.

F. Dissemination of Information

If you recall in one of my earlier letters to each chapter president, I stated that each chapter is a vital part of the RID and that much of the information would be sent to the chapter presidents who would in turn disseminate it to the members.

I have recently been approached by RID members from various parts of the U.S. stating that little or no information gets filtered down to them from the chapter president's level. They read my letter to the chapter presidents in *interprenews* months later and wonder justifiably why they haven't been informed. Please help us by passing on this information to your membership. You are a vital part of our communication system. This is what the Federal government calls "local responsibility."

G. RID, Inc., Goal for 1974

INVOLVEMENT! Is your chapter involved with the parents, professionals and deaf consumer organizations in your state? Do your members interact with parents, professionals and deaf consumers?

If not, why not? Do something about it soon! To a great '74!

Sincerely,
Carl J. Kirchner
President



Dr. Robert R. Davila, new director of Kendall Demonstration Elementary School.

Dr. Davila is currently president-elect of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf.

Serving as interim director of KDES since last September has been Dr. Ronald E. Nomeland, a former assistant professor at Gallaudet. He was named to replace Dr. Thomas R. Behrens, who resigned after heading the school for eight years.

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For lodging and accommodation information please write to:
Lake Placid Chamber of Commerce
Olympic Arena
Lake Placid, New York 12946
c/o 1975 World Winter Games for the Deaf

If You Were Deaf, Could You Learn To Ski?

Ski Week Convention At Incline Village, Nevada, A Rousing Success; Simon J. Carmel Re-elected President Of United States Deaf Skiers Association

By ART KRUGER, Sports Editor

7530 Hampton Avenue #303

West Hollywood, Calif. 90046

The fourth biennial Ski Week National Convention of the United States Deaf Skiers Association (USDSA) and the National Alpine Championships were held at Incline Village, Nevada, up in North Lake Tahoe, January 27-February 3, 1974. And when the editor of the Nevada State Journal of Reno learned of this convention, he sent a reporter to interview officials of the USDSA.

The first question the reporter asked of Simon Carmel, president of USDSA, was, "If you were deaf, could you learn to ski?"

"Why not?" said Carmel through an interpreter. "Deaf people are very good imitators. They learn faster than hearing people. There are even deaf ski instructors. Some hearing people tell me they prefer the deaf instructors because they show you how to do things rather than tell you. I think people get tired of hearing speeches from experts."

Carmel, a 35-year-old government physicist from Rockville, Md., founded the USDSA in 1968. A year before that the United States participated in the World Winter Games for the Deaf in Berchtesgaden, West Germany. His goal since then has been to promote winter sports and encourage deaf skiers to join the association.

"Some deaf people think at first they will break a leg. They think it is hard to learn, but we encourage them to join us," Carmel said. And he said there are 400,000 deaf persons in America. "In my estimation, there are 2,000 deaf skiers in the United States and we are trying to get them all to join us. There are 240 association members now, and there are 11 deaf ski clubs in this country."

Carmel said about 150 members attended the week-long convention at Kings Castle Hotel and Casino. "We would have had more members, but I think the energy crisis kept many of them away."

The organization has grown ever since Tammy Marcinuk, a young deaf skier from Fitchburg, Mass., won two gold medals at the 1967 World Winter Games in West Germany. "Her name became magical," said Carmel, "and the popularity of skiing grew among deaf people."

Susan McCrory, 25, of Huntington, Beach, Calif., secretary-treasurer of the USDSA, said money and membership were primary goals.

"We want to find a way to send our young deaf skiers to training camps. If enough people hear about us, we'll get

more members and can support more skiers in international competition," she said.

In 1968, Mrs. McCrory (nee Susan Stokes of Logan, Utah) was a competitor in the first National Alpine Championships at Park City, Utah, and competed for the United States in the VII World Winter Games for the Deaf at Adeleboden, Switzerland, in 1971.

Blushing, she said she would not be competing this year because of a pregnancy which she laughingly vowed would produce another skier. Mrs. McCrory is a teacher's aide at Taft School for the Deaf, Santa Ana, Calif.

In concluding his interview with the reporter, Carmel said deaf skiers have no real problems on the slopes. "It's just like driving a car. You have to always be in control and look where you are going. Just control yourself and watch out."

Located in the High Sierras, King Castle, headquarters of the USDSA Convention, rests on the North Shore of Lake Tahoe. It is easily accessible via 35 scenic miles from Reno by the way of Mt. Rose Highway. Many major airlines provide non-stop service directly into the Reno Municipal Airport . . . and on to King Castle through towering pines and snow-capped mountains. The hotel is the finest



SIMON J. CARMEL—He has been acclaimed "Father of United States Deaf Skiers Association." Without him we would have no USDSA and no ski enthusiasm among the deaf in the country. And he's general chairman of the Organizing Committee for the VIII World Winter Games for the Deaf which will take place at Lake Placid, N. Y., February 2-8, 1975.

and most complete facility set in nature's own jeweled kingdom. It has 470 rooms to sleep in beauty. Amidst the plush surroundings of each room or suite, arranged with a deep bay window overlooking a magnificent view, you can see Lake Tahoe. King Castle also provides a health spa, large heated swimming pool, tennis courts and two challenging golf courses. And there are also 19 major ski resorts within minutes of King Castle.

Those who were not practicing or competing in the national meet at the Incline enjoyed skiing at nearby ski resorts such as Squaw Valley, site of the 1960 Winter Olympics, Alpine Meadows, North Star, Mt. Rose, Slide Mountain and Heavenly Valley, largest ski area in the United States, covering parts of two states—California and Nevada.

Tuesday was downhill training day at the Ski Incline with the downhill participants taking two timed trial runs to get the hang of it for the real race on Wednesday.

The USDSA National Alpine Races got underway Wednesday with the first event being a 13-gate downhill that dropped almost 1,000 vertical feet.

The Murashige brothers of Los Angeles dominated the downhill race with Kenneth taking first with a combined time of 115.860 to edge out his older brother Roger who zoomed down the course in 121.510 for a strong second place finish. Kenneth is a 24-year-old B competitor who races with the Farwest Ski Association, while Roger is 28. Don Corbett of Seattle Wash., 21, also a B racer with the Pacific Northwest Ski Association, finished third with a two-run total of 121.550, only .04 of a second behind the second place racer.

Only two women competed in the national meet, Marianne Nagy of Oakland, Calif., and Barbara Hayes of Seattle, Wash. They were two of three women and three men who took part in the most recent international deaf alpine meet held at Les Arcs, France, last year.

Miss Nagy, a 20-year-old student at the California State University, Hayward, was first in the women's downhill with an encouraging time of 130.286. No wonder Marianne is GOOD because she skis for the Squaw Valley Racing Team. Miss Hayes of the Eastern Ski Association, she is 19 and now an NTID student, was runnerup in 140.550.

This was first Deaf Skiers competition for Don Corbett, also is a member of the Crystal Mountain racing squad. He reck-



Left: Tom Thomas, a hearing expert cross country instructor, is giving demonstration on ski touring with Carol Preston, a member of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, interpreting. Right: Participants getting ready for the cross country competition. Mark McCrory, No. 7, finished third. Simon Carmel, No. 27, was runnerup. The lady is Susan McCrory.



oned that he was traveling about 50 mph down the downhill course. Training for the downhill event came from his association with Crystal Mountain Ski Club where he races with hearing skiers. Confidence learned in the training situation negated any fear he might have felt on the precipitous course, he reported.

The downhill was described by Incline Ski School Director Jurgen Wetzstein as a "darn fast course" set pretty much by FIS rules. As chief of downhill course, Wetzstein was also responsible for setting the slalom and giant slalom gates.

The deaf skiers faced cold and windy weather on Thursday and the giant slalom course was a mixture of scattered snow in the treed areas to hard paced icy spots in the open wind-blown areas. Nevertheless, the race was held on schedule.

Warm weather and a rain the week before the convention was followed up by colder weather and this resulted in a hard-icy baseall week, until Thursday night produced some new snow. And the skiers enjoyed very good skiing competition in the slalom despite the windy weather on Friday.

Results of three Alpine events:

DOWNHILL
(Hearing Class A runner did 57.020 in the first run and 57.208 in the second run for a combined time of 114.228.)

Ladies			
	First Run	Second Run	Comb. Time
Marianna Nagy, Oakland, Calif.	65.913	64.373	130.286
Barbara Hayes, Seattle, Wash.	72.170	68.380	140.550
Men			
Kenneth Murashige, Los Angeles, Calif.	58.699	57.161	115.860
Roger Murashige, Los Angeles, Calif.	60.246	61.264	121.510
Don Corbett, Seattle, Wash.	60.870	61.680	121.550
Donald Morris, West Bloomfield, Mich.	63.241	60.564	123.805
John P. Young, Jr., New York, N. Y.	62.762	64.149	126.911
Robert Ferrance, New Jersey	63.824	64.673	128.497
Bobby Skedsno, Cerritos, Calif.	64.375	66.270	130.645
Earl Ruffa, Oakland, Calif.	66.346	64.636	130.982
Richard McLaughlin, St. Paul, Minn.	67.637	63.808	131.445
Edward Ingham, San Francisco, Calif.	66.635	64.970	131.605
Petrus Corveleyn, Hayward, Calif.	66.529	66.014	132.543

Mickey Pohl, Southern California 71.058 69.883 140.941
Did Not Finish: Richard Cornish, Jr., Southern, Calif.; Dan Miller, New York, N. Y. (he did 68.143 in first run) Kimm Randolph, Gardena, Calif. (he did 86.207 in first run); Lewis Elliott, Davenport, Iowa; and Joe Telese, Princeton, N. J.
Did Not Start: Donald McCune, Northern Calif.; Robert Coats, Southern Calif.; Mark McCrory, Huntington Beach, Calif.; Joe Velez, Concord, Calif.

GIANT SLALOM

Ladies			
	First Run	Second Run	Final Avg.
Marianna Nagy, Oakland, Calif.	48.953	47.361	48.157
Barbara Hayes, Seattle, Wash.	52.328	49.277	50.802
Men			
Don Corbett, Seattle, Wash.	44.973	44.203	44.588
Kenneth Murashige, Los Angeles, Calif.	51.795	41.764	46.779
Larry Ottum, Minneapolis, Minn.	50.212	48.271	49.241
Robert Ferrance, New Jersey	51.311	49.848	50.590
Edward Ingham, San Francisco, Calif.	56.067	52.360	54.217
Joe Telese, Princeton, N. J.	55.161	53.748	54.459
Joe Velez, Concord, Calif.	60.726	55.375	58.051
Lewis Elliott, Davenport, Iowa	59.335	60.029	59.774
Kimm Randolph, Gardena, Calif.	64.909	55.788	60.348
Earl Ruffa, Oakland, Calif.	57.686	70.337	64.013
Disqualified: Bobby Skedsno			
Did Not Finish: Petrus Corveleyn (he did 54.363 in first run), Mickey Pohl, Dan Miller, Roger Murashige (he did 73.188 in first run), John P. Young, Jr., and Donald Morris (he did 44.920 in first run).			
Did Not Start: Mark McCrory, Richard Cornish, Jr., James Amorino, Robert Coats and Don McCune.			

SLALOM
(Hearing Class A runner did 35.559 in the first run and 38.718 in the second run for an aggregate of 74.277 or an average of 37.139 per run.)

Ladies			
	First Run	Second Run	Final Avg.
Barbara Hayes, Seattle, Wash.	42.512	45.683	44.098
Marianna Nagy, Oakland, Calif.	46.070	46.959	46.513
Men			
Kenneth Murashige, Los Angeles, Calif.	42.567	47.929	45.248
Donald Morris, West Bloomfield, Mich.	43.267	49.663	46.465
Dan Miller, New York, N. Y.	47.182	55.128	51.155
Larry Ottum, Minneapolis, Minn.	53.292	51.284	52.288
Joe Telese, Princeton, N. J.	49.936	56.312	53.124
Kimm Randolph, Gardena, Calif.	52.581	57.647	55.114
Robert Ferrance, New Jersey	47.485	62.998	55.242
Don Corbett, Seattle, Wash.	42.878	71.810	57.344
John P. Young, Jr., New York, N. Y.	55.256	62.677	58.967
Roger Murashige, Los Angeles, Calif.	67.369	51.724	59.547
Lewis Elliott, Davenport, Iowa	58.035	63.791	60.913
Mickey Pohl, Southern Calif.	64.752	76.835	70.794
Joe Velez, Concord, Calif.	92.316	68.250	80.280
Petrus Corveleyn, Hayward, Calif.	50.063	113.792	81.928
Did Not Finish: Bobby Skedsno (he did 50.216 in first run) and Edward Ingham (he did 50.109 in first run).			
Did Not Start: James Amorino, Donald McCune, Robert Coats, Richard Cornish, Jr., and Mark McCrory.			

Kenneth Murashige, recovering from a dismal first heat in the giant slalom, plac-

ing fifth, had a brilliant final run with the fastest time of 41.764.

Barbara Hayes topped all racers, men and women, with her fastest time of 88.195 seconds for the two runs or an average of 44.098 seconds.

And Dan Miller of New York City, despite his age of 40, managed to win a prize in the national meet every two years, and he was the only skier who have participated in all four biennial meets. He placed third in the slalom.

Luggi Foegger, Incline ski manager, said the deaf competitors skied the same courses as other skiers, and he was surprised because the deaf could ski very well.

On a beautiful sunny day, Saturday, at the local golf course, we enjoyed watching 52 deaf skiers taking part in ski touring, learning in the morning and competing in the afternoon.

Ski touring is totally exhilarating. It takes you to exquisite, quiet country most people never see. Touring is easy to learn and economical. Complete equipment for touring costs as little as \$100.

Tom Thomas, an experienced mountainer, cross country skier, climber and touring specialist and director of Sports Specialties, Inc., in Incline Village, was our instructor. The basic instruction program included kick and glide (diagonal and double pole striding), waxing, use of "no wax" skis ("stop" and "skating"), snowplow, climbing and downhill techniques and poling.

There were about ten women and ten men taking part in the cross country competition.

Results:

USDSA CROSS COUNTRY RACE

Women
1st, Pamela Hagen, 6:50; 2nd, Carol Cambone, 7:25; 3rd, Mary Lentz, 7:48; 4th, Janice Sickinger, 7:48.5; 5th, Martha Coletti, 8:58.

Men
1st, Bobby Skedsno, 7:48; 2nd, Simon Carmel, 8:00.5; 3rd, Mark McCrory, 8:44; 4th, John Young Jr., 8:72; 5th, Robert Hall, 9:35; 6th, Robert Condit, 10:08; 8th, Tom Utley, 11:01; 9th, Bob Costa, 16:22.

The United States Deaf Skiers Association was founded during the first national ski week convention held in Park City, Utah, in 1968. And since then the biennial games have been held at Snowmass-at-Aspen, Colo., in 1970 and Cranmore Mountain, N.H., in 1972.

The main objectives of the USDSA are to promote skiing, both recreational and competitive, among the deaf and hard of hearing in the United States; to provide the deaf skiers benefits, activities and opportunities which will further increase their enjoyment of the sport of skiing; to encourage ski racing among the deaf and sponsor national and regional races for deaf skiers, with sanction and confirmation of rules of appropriate agencies governing national and international competition; and to assist in any way possible the selection, organization and training of the United States deaf ski teams for international competition.

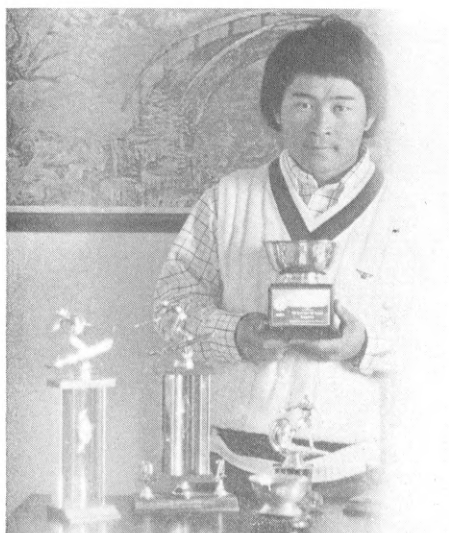
Since the USDSA is affiliated with the American Athletic Association of the Deaf, its Competition Committee will recommend the selection of candidates for the USA Deaf Ski Team and present its recommendation to the USDSA Board of Directors for final approval. Then the USDSA, in turn, presents the list of the squad members to the United States World Games for the Deaf Committee of the AAAD as the latter is responsible for taking care of all USA teams (skiing, speed skating, hockey) at the 1975 Lake Placid World Winter Games for the Deaf.

Charter members of the USDSA:

Simon Carmel, Maryland
John Ames, California
Gerald Blackburn, California
Bob Brooke, Maryland
Elliott Chasin, New York
Henry Chen, California
Joseph Cohen, Maryland
Edward Cornilles, Oregon
Richard Crossen, Ohio
Roy De Motte, Colorado
Brenda Glass, Canada
Bert Hall, California
Robert Holmes, Washington
George Hurd, Ohio
Patricia Insley, Maryland
Rudolph Kozuch, California
Ronald Level, Washington
Barbara Liese, Colorado
James Liese, Colorado
Dan Miller, New York
Betty Moers, Colorado
Jerry Moers, Colorado
Dave Mortensen, Utah
Gary Mortenson, Idaho
Sandy Mortenson, Idaho
Shanny Mow, California
Cathy Ogburn, Washington
Larry Oftern, Minnesota
Belle Reeder, New Jersey
Chris Roebach, California
Richard Roberts, New York
Edward Rodgers, Colorado
Bernard Rothenberg, New York
Bill Schwall, Illinois
Bobby Skedsmo, California
John Smith, Idaho
Sandra Lee Still, Colorado
Susan Stokes, Utah
Charles Suiter, Illinois
Richard Tennes, Illinois
Art Valdez, Utah
Gerald Van Guilder, Minnesota
Raymond Wild, Pennsylvania
Pat Zyzda, California

The business meeting of the fourth biennial convention was held on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Rome, the city of seven hills, was not built in a day. Simon Carmel, known as "Father of United States Deaf Skiers Association," was discovering that laying the groundwork and foundations for a successful national athletic organization of the deaf was not exactly something to be



KENNETH MURASHIGE of Los Angeles won the National Combined Alpine title at Ski Incline, Incline Village, Lake Tahoe, Nevada, during the fourth biennial Ski Week Convention of the United States Deaf Skiers Association, January 27-February 3, 1974. He took first in the downhill, second in the giant slalom and also first in the slalom. He is holding the combined alpine trophy donated by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wildhagen in memory of the late Rudy Kozuch. Kenneth was a member of the USA men's volleyball team that finish fourth at the recent Malmö Games.

done in spare time. The job that required the most patience and time was to arouse the interest of every deaf skier in this organization. He has not been idle. He has promptly attended to all details that have come up, giving information to deaf skiers as well as ski clubs of the deaf as requested. From the look of it the USDSA is progressing in a very satisfactory manner.

We have read all reports of the officers and committees of the USDSA, but the reports given by Simon Carmel, president of the USDSA, and Thomas Hassard of Union, N.J., chairman of USDSA Competition Committee, should be of interest to the readers of DA.

Simon Carmel's 1972-74 presidential report:

"In the past two years I initiated the best communication method to correspond with my USDSA Board Officers by sending a monthly or bimonthly 'Internal Newsletter' to them, as well as to the USDSA Committee chairmen.

"On behalf of the U. S. Deaf Skiers Association, I, as president, attended the hearing U. S. Ski Association Convention in Portland, Ore., and Sun Valley, Idaho, in 1972 and 1973, respectively. It was more than worthwhile for me to come there to meet with the USSA Divisional people and officials from all parts of this country. They eventually became interested in our national ski programs for the deaf. In general, this is an excellent publicity for our USDSA! Moreover, the U. S. Ski Association and the U. S. Deaf Skiers Association are working closely together for the benefit of deaf skiers. We are very grateful with the USSA office's generous assistance in typing, mimeographing and then mailing the USDSA Newsletter copies to our members in two years. Also, the Far West Association-USSA office in San Francisco, Calif., has helped mi-

meographing and mailing the 1973-74 USDSA Membership Form copies to our renewal members and new members. More than the past year I had gone to see the lawyer almost every month to work on the possible incorporation of our U. S. Deaf Skiers Association. Last autumn 1973 this association has become officially incorporated. We will accomplish to receive a tax-exemption status from IRS in 1974.

"There has been a lot of changes in the 1972-74 USDSA Administration as follows:

1. Establishment of new annual membership dues.
2. Close relationship between USDSA and USSA.
3. 1973 USA Deaf Ski Team solely sponsored by USDSA to the big international ski competitions for the deaf in Les Arcs, France.
4. New USDSA Skimark ("Trademark")
5. USDSA becomes incorporated
6. New membership benefits to USDSA members
7. Agreement between USDSA and AAAD (nearly finalized)
8. Improvement of the USDSA Newsletter publication
9. Formation of several new committees such as U. S. Speed Skaters Committee, U. S. Deaf Figure Skaters Committee, U. S. Deaf Hockey Committee, U. S. Deaf Skiers Booth Committee (at Ski Shows in United States).

My recommendations for 1974-76 USDSA programs are as follows:

1. USDSA, Inc., to be tax-exempt in 1974
2. Jr. Deaf Skiers Programs be promoted (including ski clubs at schools for the deaf).
3. Funds and grants be awarded to USDSA, Inc., from private foundations or corporations for the educational programs.
4. Captioning ski movies for the deaf.
5. Close relationship between USDSA and Ski Clubs of the Deaf.
6. Further membership benefits to USDSA members.
7. More assistance in raising funds to support the U.S. Deaf Ski Teams and other funds. (After the 1975 Deaf Winter Olympics, there be 20% of the net profits from the fund raising affairs or pin sales going to the ski clubs of the deaf, while the 80% goes to the general U. S. Deaf Ski Team Fund).
8. Each ski club of the deaf builds its own display for the major ski show booth on behalf of the USDSA and also of the ski club.
9. Future U. S. Deaf Ski Team members be trained at USSA's National Ski Training Camp at Park City, Utah, whenever possible.
10. Potential USDSA Officers for 1974-76 be elected.

Tom Hassard's report of the USDSA Competition Committee, 1972-74:

"For the past two years the USDSA competition program has greatly improved mostly 'Thanks' due to the development and growth of deaf ski clubs around the country, who have sponsored deaf races in their geographical areas.

"Effectiveness communication by deaf ski clubs in stimulating divisional and local races, race organizations, and assistance from the USSA Division Competition programs have all contributed to the vastly improved USDSA competition program. The deaf skiers are now aware more than ever before about Alpine and Nordic competition program available for them.

"In 1972, your competition chairman acted as Technical Advisor to the USDSA National Alpine Championship for the Deaf held at Mt. Washington Valley Ski areas in New Hampshire. The races were sponsored by the host USDSA Convention Committee of the Eastern Regional Deaf Skiers organization with Dan Miller as Race Chairman.

"During the year, the other Deaf Ski clubs sponsored local and division races.

"The Competition Committee had the task of selecting the members for the 1973 U. S. Deaf Ski Team (Alpine) to represent the United States at the 4th International Alpine Championship for the Deaf at Les Arcs, France, March, 1973.

"The U. S. Deaf Ski Team composed of three men and three women and Team Director and Coach. On the women's team from the East division, Tammy Marcinuk took second place in Giant Slalom, and also second in Downhill. From West Division, Barbara Hayes finished second in the Slalom, third in Giant Slalom and sixth in Downhill. Marianna Nagy, another West Division racer, placed seventh in Giant Slalom, sixth in Slalom, and eighth in Downhill. The men's team were all East division racers. George Baisley was eighth in Slalom and ninth in Downhill. Robert Nichols took sixth place in Slalom, and fourteenth in Downhill. Jarlath Crowe finished sixteenth in Giant Slalom and twenty-sixth in Downhill. The 1973 U.S. Deaf Ski Team was the best outstanding performance overall as a men's and women's team in international competition. Your Competition Committee Chairman was Team Director and Coach in a dual role for the USA Deaf Ski Team. It was a gratifying and rewarding experience.

"The past years have been difficult years for Nordic Competition. But many Nordic and Touring Clinics have been held to familiarize deaf skiers about Cross Country skiing and Nordic Competition.

Again stimulation by Deaf Ski clubs around the country will provide exposure of Nordic competition for deaf skiers.

"Recommendations for 1974-76 Competition Program should be as follows:

1. Organize sub-committee to administer separate Alpine and Nordic programs on East-West divisional level.
2. Organize Junior Competition division program and administer by divisional Junior Competition Committee.
3. Encourage Deaf racers (Alpine and Nordic) to compete more active in USSA (hearing) divisional competition programs."

Vice president of the USDSA, Bobby Skedsmo, reported that there are 11 active ski clubs of the deaf in the United States, and they are as follows:

Southern California Ski Club of the Deaf
Northern California Ski Club of the Deaf
Ski-Wik Club of the Deaf, Oregon
Denver Ski Club of the Deaf
New Jersey Skiers Club of the Deaf
Massachusetts Ski Club of the Deaf
NTID-RIT Ski Club
New York Metro Ski Club of the Deaf
Gallaudet Ski Club
Michigan Ski Club of the Deaf
Minnesota Ski Club of the Deaf

It was announced at the meeting that the Michigan Ski Club of the Deaf was accepted by the USDSA Administrative Board to host the 5th Biennial National Ski Week Convention of the USDSA at Boyne Mountain ski area in northern Michigan, February 1-7, 1976. Jim Lombardi, chairman of the 5th biennial meeting, showed us films and pictures about Boyne Country that has ski resorts, 380 rooms at 4 lodges near the base, 4 heated swimming pools, excellent dining and cafeteria facilities, and a newly-built large Alpine-style convention building for the awards banquet, meetings, ski clinics, dance parties, etc. There are two ice skating rinks, 68 slopes, 17 chairlifts and all resorts interchangeable lift passes in the Boyne Country.

And it was announced that the official dates of the VIII World Winter Games for the Deaf at Lake Placid, N. Y., are **February 2-8, 1975.**

The change of the previous dates was due to the new management of the Lake Placid Clubhouse which will be the headquarters for the athletes, officials and delegates of the 1975 CISS show. Moreover, the previous dates, February 11-16, 1975, have to be reserved exclusively for the club members of the Clubhouse during George Washington's Birthday Week, not open to the public.

Election of officers: Simon Carmel and Bobby Skedsmo were re-elected president and vice president of the USDSA respectively, while David O. Riker of Silver Spring, Md., replaced Susan McCrory as secretary-treasurer. The regional vice presidents elected are Philip E. Gutfran of Simsbury, Conn. (Eastern), Rodney J. Phillips of Okemos, Mich. (Central), and W. Edward Ingham of Los Altos Hills, Calif. (Western).

After the election, trophies were awarded to first, second and third place winners of the three alpine events, both women and men, donated by several ski clubs of the deaf. And the late **Rudy Kozuch Memorial** Combined Alpine trophies were awarded to the best male and female competitors of the fourth biennial meet—Kenneth Murashige and Marianne Nagy. These trophies were donated by Betty and Carl Wildhagen.

Then Simon Carmel explained as to why the following persons are the recipients of the 1974 USDSA Awards of Merit:

1. **Herbert Holbrook, Jr.**, of North Crafton, Mass. has been competing as a deaf ski jumper for about 20 years and won many top places over hearing jumpers in the East despite his deafness. He received many beautiful trophies and plaques in 1950's and 1960's. In the early 1950's, he nearly entered the hearing tryouts for the Winter Olympics, but the financial support was not enough to send him to the West for the final tryouts.

2. **Ralph A. Des Roches**, presently an executive vice president of the Ski Industries America in New York City, had wholly helped the 1967 and 1971 USA Deaf Ski Teams to obtain the ski equipment and outfits and others as donations from several ski companies in the country. He was practically the first person to pay membership dues to the United States Deaf Skiers Association in May 1972 before the USDSA membership drive was initiated.

3. **David Leigh** of New York is a deaf professional designer for the USDSA organization. He has successfully made a new USDSA Skimark, "trade-mark." The USDSA wants to express the deepest gratitude to his voluntary services to the USDSA publicity needs.

4. **Pat Larkin**, secretary-treasurer of the Hart-Ski Red Lodge International Summer Racing Camp in Montana, had several future USA Deaf Ski Team members and other young deaf racers attend her racing camp in the past summers. Tammy Marcinkuk, winner of four gold and one silver medals from the last two World Winter Games for the Deaf, Marianne Nagy, Robert Nichols, Susan (Stokes) McCrory and others were there before they became members of the USA deaf ski squads. Ms. Larkin is extremely interested in having more deaf racers attend her camp. The USDSA wants to show its gratitude to her for her interest in the ski programs for the deaf.

5. **Art Kruger** of West Hollywood, Calif., chairman of the United States Committee, World Games for the Deaf, AAAD, had successfully helped raising funds to send the first USA Deaf Ski Team members to the VI World Winter Games for the Deaf in Berchtesgaden, West Germany, in 1967. Also, he had helped raising funds to support the 1971 ski squad at the VII Winter Games at Adelboden, Switzerland. He wrote an interesting article about the 1970 USDSA Ski Week Convention at Snowmass-at-Aspen, Colo., in THE DEAF AMERICAN. He is still enthusiastically interested in supporting the United States Deaf Skiers Association and the 1975 World Winter Games for the Deaf in Lake Placid, N. Y. He actually gave a strong favor for the VIII Lake Placid Winter Games at the 1971 CISS Congress in Switzerland.

6. **Harry R. Leonard** of New York, N.Y., owner and president of the International Ski Shows Co., Inc., has provided the U.S.A. Deaf Skiers Association with free exhibit booths at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, New York City, Long Island and Washington, D.C., since 1971. He did really help the USDSA raise funds by selling the team pins at the booths in support of the USA Deaf Ski Fund. Secondly, this project helped making a good publicity about the USDSA and its national

ski programs for the deaf throughout this country.

7. **William R. Noble** of Chevy Chase, Md., attorney-at-law, has wholly helped incorporating the United States Skiers Association at his reasonable legal service fees.

Host club for the fourth biennial convention was the Southern California Ski Club for the Deaf. Nicholas M. Longoria, general chairman; Betty Wildhagen, assistant to chairman; Melvin Schwartz, treasurer; Bobby Skedsmo, program and awards chairman; Carl Wildhagen, public relations director, and Kimm Randolph, race chairman, were then called up and given a big hand, which they well deserved, and we all agreed they did a great job.

The program book prepared by the host committee was neatly published and it contained full information about the ski week convention and the USDSA. And we were especially pleased when the Host Club dedicated the program book to Simon Carmel with these words accompanying a fine pose of Simon Carmel in ski outfits:

"We, the Southern California Ski Club of the Deaf, gratefully dedicated our program book to a person who has shown us by his actions the true meaning of the word DEDICATION. Mr. Simon J. Carmel has demonstrated his deep devotion to the USDSA by his willingness to give freely of his time and talents whenever called upon to do so.

"His tireless influence on our progress will be lasting one because he made us feel the faith that he had in each of us. He has faithfully worked to see that the USDSA has gradually grown and grown since its birth in 1968.

"All things of the USDSA were made by him; and without him was not anything made that was made. So here, we can say that he is the true 'Father of the United States Deaf Skiers Association.'"

"It is an opportune time to say 'thank you' and an honor for us to dedicate our program book to SIMON J. CARMEL."

That ends the ski week story, except for two items.

While we were there the whole week at the Incline Village, we enjoyed watching the filming of a major motion picture entitled "Pop Goes the Weasel!" The mystery/comedy was produced by Moonstone

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Ski week conventioners found the food "out of this world". Photographed at dinner one evening were, clockwise: Art Kruger, Mrs. Earl Ruffa, Mr. Ruffa and Mrs. Eva Kruger.

Films of Hollywood with Matt Cimber as director. San Francisco 49er Gene Washington starred in the film. He is as good an actor as a football player and he is without question one of the premier wide receivers in the pro game today. Rising young singer-dancer Lola Folana had the female lead. King Castle was chosen for the film because the story called for a plush resort hotel with a casino in a mountain setting. During breaks of the filming Gene Washington and Lola Folana mingled with the deaf in the lobby and quickly mastered the sign language. Gene is a very likeable person and looks every bit a super athlete.

Mrs. Eileen Brookes of Austin, a warm, wonderful person who is deaf and blind, started to learn skiing at Incline Ski area. She was awarded a medal of honor from the USDASA for her courageous effort.

Those in attendance were able to view the Lake Tahoe from almost anywhere they might be, but Dick McLaughlin said . . . "especially from a chairlift in the evening with a bright sun glistening on its 99 percent pure water—a sight only God can create."

Next year we'll find Lake Placid in New York hosting the VIII World Winter Games for the Deaf. In 1976, Michigan will sponsor the USDASA Ski Week Convention, and in 1978 colorful Colorado will be the site. Let's hope that we have a big crowd for those three shindigs.

P. S. Let's take this opportunity to thank Caroline Preston of the RID and Ruth Shimar, both daughters of deaf parents, for a job well done as interpreters at the fourth biennial convention.

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Ronald P. Rice Athlete Of The Year

Ronald P. Rice of Warren, Mich., who broke seven world records in winning a like number of gold medals in swimming competition at the Malmö Games, was named Athlete of the Year at the Hall of Fame Luncheon of the 30th AAAD National Basketball Tournament. Others honored:

Leader (Modern): Joseph Dennis Marino, of Hartford, Conn.

Leader (Old Timer): Gordon B. Allen (deceased) of Houston, Texas.

Player: Joseph "Mighty Joe" Russell of Mississippi.

Player (Old Timer): Leonard H. Downes of Maryland.

Coach: Early Ray McVey of Houston, Texas.

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Biography Of Bell Nominated For Three Leading Awards

A century after Alexander Graham Bell accepted an appointment to the Boston University School of Oratory faculty, another Boston University professor's definitive biography of the telephone's inventor is a candidate for the Pulitzer Prize, the Bancroft Prize and the Albert J. Beveridge Award. **Alexander Graham Bell and the Conquest of Solitude**, by Dr. Robert Bruce of the History Department, also was named to the American Library Association's list of Fifty Notable Books of 1973.

Although Bell died in 1922, no historian before Prof. Bruce was permitted to see the inventor's voluminous file of personal papers. Prof. Bruce gained access to the files in 1964 when National Geographic Society head Gilbert Grosvenor, impressed with Bruce's history and engineering backgrounds and his affiliation with Boston University, decided to entrust the chronicling of his father-in-law's life to the distinguished historian. The book was published last spring by Little, Brown and Company.

Prof. Bruce's biography is the first to put the life of Bell into its true perspective, including marriage to a deaf woman who never could use the invention that made him famous at age 28. "The technical trials and errors, Bell's almost naive persistence, the actual components he worked with, are all attentively documented by Professor Bruce," said a New York Times reviewer. "We are, as well, given a vivid picture of the human environment out of which the telephone emerged, as one individual after another, each of immense importance to Bell, sought to advise, encourage, deter, rectify his failings, or even defeat him . . . it is an absorbing story."

Director, Virginia Council For The Deaf

Position Open July 1, 1974

Background Required:

Master's degree and administrative work, experience preferred. Applicants must have demonstrated the following: Understanding of the problems and needs of deaf people, acceptance by deaf people, ease and fluency in communicating with deaf people, ability to adequately express himself, leadership qualities.

Responsibilities:

Directly responsible for all agency planning and personnel selection and supervision for the Virginia Council for the Deaf. Must plan the budget and supervise expenditures. Must represent Council in the legislative committee meetings and carry out all directives set forth in the law establishing the Council.

Salary:

Up to \$17,150—Depending upon experience.

Location:

Richmond, Virginia

Respond To:

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Virginia Council for the Deaf
Post Office Box 11045
Richmond, Virginia 23230

Respond Before May 25

Include area code and telephone number, education, work history, listing of professional organizations, honorary degrees, listing of articles and publications and communication abilities.

Mrs. Ernest O. (Ivy) Shipman

Mrs. Ernest O. (Ivy) Shipman passed away March 4, 1974, at Callaway Memorial Hospital, Fulton, Mo. She was born December 22, 1896, near Carthage, Mo., the daughter of William and Nancy Hensley Stewart.

Mrs. Shipman was a graduate of the Missouri School for the Deaf where she was later employed and had retired after years of faithful service. Her husband, Ernest O. Shipman, passed away in 1956 after 53 years of service to the Missouri School. Shipman Field House at MSD was named for her husband.

She is survived by two sons: Eldon, who has served many years as a teacher, principal and superintendent of the West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and the Blind and currently serving as principal of the vocational department at MSD, and John, who has taught and coached athletics at the Louisiana State School for the Deaf and currently is principal of the Virginia School for the Deaf, and five grandchildren. Also surviving are two sisters, Mrs. Mary Peterson of Warrensburg, Mo., and Mrs. Lavona McBride of Reeds, Mo.

Mrs. Shipman was active in the Fulton Chapter of the Missouri Association of the Deaf, serving many years as treasurer. She also served several terms on the MAD Executive Board. She was a former member of Bethany Baptist Church near Carthage and a long-time member of the First Baptist Church of Fulton.

Services were held March 7, at Brown- ing Funeral Home, Fulton. Dr. James Goodson officiated. Services were interpreted by Richard Reed and Mrs. Sara Dzurick signed "The Old Rugged Cross." Pallbearers were Lloyd A. Harrison, Richard O. Davis, Arthur Merklin, Stephen Koziar, Leonard Taylor and Glenn Rice. Burial was in Hillcrest Cemetery, Fulton.

The family requests memorial gifts to the Missouri School for the Deaf Library Fund as a continuing memorial.

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Bible Study, second and fourth Wed.; Fellowship First Fri., 7:00 p.m.

Rev. David Schiewer, Pastor
732-0120 Voice or TTY

When in Portland, welcome to
FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD FOR THE DEAF
1315 S.E. 20th Ave., Portland, Ore. 97214

Sunday 9:45 and 11:00 a.m.
Thursday 7:30
Rev. Norman Stallings, pastor

Baptist

Visit Baton Rouge in "French" Louisiana
While there, attend the Deaf Ministry of
First Baptist Church, 529 Convention Street.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Services are 7:15 p.m., Wednesday; 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Sundays in the Deaf Chapel. Sunday classes are at 9:30 a.m. and 5:45 p.m.
Rev. Hoyett Larry Barnett, Pastor to the Deaf

When in St. Augustine, Florida, Welcome To

CAVALRY BAPTIST CHURCH
110 Masters Drive, St. Augustine, Fla.

Interpreters for the deaf at the 11:00 a.m. worship service
Rev. Carl Franklin, pastor

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

217 Dill Ave., Frederick, Maryland
Robert F. Woodward, pastor
David M. Denton, interpreter

9:45 a.m., Sunday school for deaf
11:00 a.m., Morning worship service interpreted for the deaf
A cordial welcome is extended.

22ND STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

6620 E. 22nd Street, Tucson, Arizona 85710
Phones 298-2850 and 886-6702

Pastor: Charles E. Pollard
Interpreters: Murray and Nancy Machen
Bible study, 9:30 a.m.; worship services, 11:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. All services interpreted for the deaf, including all music.

Anyone traveling to or through Tucson will find a cordial welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

14200 Golden West St., Westminster, Calif. 92683

Sunday morning Bible study, 9:30; worship, 11:00. Sunday night Christian life studies, 6:00; worship service, 7:00.

Recreation and social calendar on request.
Pastor, Robert D. Lewis
Church phone 714-894-3349

Worship and serve with us at

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

510 West Main Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

Sunday: Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; Morning worship 11:00 a.m.; Training Union 6:00 p.m. Evening worship 7:00 p.m.

A Full Church Program for the Deaf

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH

16th and Hickory, Pine Bluff, Ark.

"In the heart of Pine Bluff for the hearts of people!"

You are invited to worship with us at 9:45 in Sunday School and 10:55 in Worship. Join us for lunch on the second Sunday of each month—a special fellowship for the deaf. Evening worship, 7:00; Wednesday services, 7:00.

Mrs. Leroy Spillyards, Interpreter
Anton C. Uth, Pastor

PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST CHURCH & DEAF CENTER

823 W. Manchester Ave.,
Los Angeles, Calif. 90044

Sunday Bible study, 9:30 a.m.; worship, 11:00 a.m. Deaf and hearing worshipping together.
Elder Sam Hooper, Melvin Sanders, teachers;
Willa G. Boyd, interpreter; William T. Ward, pastor.

When near Louisville, Ky., welcome to
FOURTH AND OAK STREETS BAPTIST CHURCH FOR THE DEAF (SBC)

Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship service, 10:55 a.m.; Sunday night service, 6:00 p.m.; Wednesday night service prayer meeting, 7:15 p.m.

Rev. Joe L. Buckner, pastor and interpreter
Miss Sue Henson, interpreter

When in Washington, D.C., worship at . . .

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE DEAF
8th & H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m. Worship, 10 a.m.
Francis C. Higgins, leader, 937-2507.

When in the Nation's Capital . . .
Visit the fast growing Deaf Department of
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF RIVERDALE
Maryland's largest Sunday School, 3 blocks
west of Baltimore-Washington Pkwy.
6200 Riverdale, Riverdale, Md.
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.; Deaf Chapel Hour,
11:00 a.m. All other services interpreted.
Dr. R. Herbert Fitzpatrick, Pastor
Rev. Lester H. Belt, Minister to the Deaf
Church office phone 277-8850.

**WEALTHY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
811 Wealthy Street, S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Rev. Roger Kent Jackson, pastor
Sunday: 10:00 & 11:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.
Wed.: 7:00 p.m. Prayer & Bible Study
Deaf Missionary Outreaches of our Church:
Christian Captioned Films for the Deaf
Christian Literature for the Deaf
Christian Outreach for the Deaf

Church of Christ

WESTERN HEIGHTS CHURCH OF CHRIST
1912 N. Winnetka
Dallas, Texas 75208
Sunday—9:45 a.m.
Ralph D. Churchill, 941-4660

ROCKVILLE CHURCH OF CHRIST
1450 W. Montgomery Ave., Rockville, Md. 20850
Sunday Class, 10:00 a.m.; Worship Services,
11:00 a.m., 6:00 p.m.
Minister: Don Browning
Interpreter: Don Garner

In Los Angeles area, worship at . . .
MAYWOOD CHURCH OF CHRIST
5950 Heliotrope Circle
Maywood, California 90270
Sunday class 9:30 a.m., Worship service 10:30
a.m., 6 p.m. Wednesday Bible study 7 p.m.
Bob Anderson, Minister (213) 583-5328
Restoring Undenominational Christianity

When in Idaho, visit . . .
TWIN FALLS CHURCH OF CHRIST
2002 Filer Avenue East, Twin Falls, Idaho
Bible Study, 10:00 a.m.; Worship, 10:55 & 6 p.m.
Preacher: David Foulke
Interpreters: Jim and Sheila Palmer

Episcopal

**ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
St. Stephens Road and Craft Highway,
Toulminville, Mobile, Ala.
Rev. Silas J. Hirte

When in Denver, welcome to
**ALL SOULS MISSION FOR THE DEAF—
ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL**
1160 Lincoln St., Denver, Colorado
Tel. 534-8678
Open every Sunday at 10 a.m.
All Souls Guild meetings second Friday
night, 7:30 p.m.
All Souls Guild socials fourth Friday
night, 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Edward Gray

The oldest church for the deaf
in the United States
ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
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426 West End Ave. near 80th St.
Services 11:30 a.m. every Sunday
The Rev. Jay L. Croft, Vicar
Mail Address: 251 W. 80th St.
New York, N. Y. 10024

Lutheran

Welcome to . . .
PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
4201 North College Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205
Worship every Sunday at 10:30 a.m.
Pastor Marlow J. Olson, the only full time
pastor to the deaf in the State of Indiana

When in Minneapolis, welcome to . . .
**BREAD OF LIFE LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
2901 38th Avenue South,
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406
Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday
(10:00 a.m. during June, July and August)
The Rev. Lawrence T. Bunde, pastor

In the Nation's Capital visit . . .
CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF
5101 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011
Sunday Worship—11:00 a.m.
Robert J. Muller, pastor
TTY 864-2119

You are welcome to worship at . . .
**HOLY CROSS LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
101 N. Beaumont, St. Louis, Mo. 63103
Just west of Rodeway Inn, Jefferson Ave.
Worship every Sunday, 10:30 a.m.
Rev. Martin A. Hewitt, pastor
TTY (314) 725-8349

**PRINCE OF PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
205 N. Otis, St. Paul, Minn.
Services every Sunday at 11:00 a.m.
Summer services every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.
Rev. Richard Reinap, pastor
Phone 644-9804 or 824-8963

DEAF ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH
15000 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami, Florida 33054
Phones (with TTY): Ch. 688-0312 or 651-6720
or 621-8950
Every Sunday:
Bible Class 10:00 A.M.
Worship Service 11:00 A.M.
Ervin R. Oermann, pastor
Paul G. Consoer, lay minister

Need help? Want to hear good news? Visit
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OF THE DEAF**
421 W. 145 St., N. Y., N. Y. 10031
Sun. worship 2 p.m.—June-Aug. 1 p.m.
Bible Class and Sunday School 3:30 p.m.
Rev. Kenneth Schnepf, Jr., pastor
Home Phone (914) 375-0599

Visiting New York "Fun" City?
**ST. MATTHEW LUTHERAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**
41-01 75th St., Elmhurst (Queens), N.Y. 11373
11:00 a.m. Sunday Worship (10:00 a.m.
June-July-August)
Rev. Daniel A. Hodgson, Pastor
212-335-8141 or 516-248-2357 Voice or TTY
1 block from IND-74th St./Roosevelt Ave.
and IRT-74th St. Subways

In North New Jersey meet friends at
**ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN
CHURCH FOR THE DEAF**
510 Parker St. at Ballantine Pkwy.
Newark, N. J. 07104
(Bus #27 to B. Pkwy., 3 bl. West)
Sundays, 10 a.m.; Thursdays, 8 p.m.
Rev. C. Roland "G" Gerhold, pastor
Need help? Phone (201) 485-2260

**ST. PAUL'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
OF GREATER HARTFORD**
679 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
Services every Sunday at 7:30 p.m.; Fel-
lowship Guild, 4th Thursday at 7:00 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
74 Federal St., New London, Conn.
Services: 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sundays at
10:00 a.m.; Fellowship Guild, 1st
Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

ASCENSION MISSION FOR THE DEAF
1882 Post Rd., Darien, Conn.
Services: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sunday at
2:00 p.m.; Fellowship Guild, 4th
Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

The Rev. Ray Andersen, Vicar
Episcopal Missions for the Deaf of Conn.
23 Thomson Rd., West Hartford, Ct. 06107
TTY (and voice) (203) 561-1144

United Methodist

**CAMERON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**
1413 Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio 45210
Sunday Worship 11:00; Sunday Study 12:00
Rev. Tom Williams, minister
A place of worship and a place of service.
All are welcome.

**CHICAGO UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**
Services in Dixon Chapel
77 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 60602
John M. Tubergen, leader
P. O. Box 683, Elmhurst, Ill. 60126

When in Metropolitan Washington, D.C.,
worship at
**WASHINGTON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF**
37th and Tilden Sts., Brentwood, Md.
Sunday Services at 2:00 p.m.
Captioned Movies every first Sunday
at 3:15 p.m.
Rev. LeRoy Schauer, pastor

Other Denominations

IMMANUEL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
657 West 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Sunday morning
worship, 11:00 a.m.; Bible Study, Tuesday,
7:30 p.m.

When in the Pacific paradise, visit
HAWAII CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
3144 Kaunaoa Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
Sunday School 9:15 a.m.; Worship 10:30 a.m.
Wed. Bible Study and Fri. Fellowship 7:00 p.m.
Children's weekday religious education classes
Rev. David Schiewek, pastor
For information call 732-0120

When in Atlanta, Ga., welcome to
**CRUSSELLE-FREEMAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF**
(Non-Denominational)
1304 Allens Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.—Worship 11:00 a.m.
and 7:00 p.m.
Wednesday Bible study and prayer 7:00 p.m.
Rev. Wilber C. Huckleba, pastor
Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH
3520 John Street (Between Texas and
Norvella Ave.) Norfolk, Va. 23513
Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.
Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.
WYAH-TV (each Sunday, 2:00 to 2:30 p.m.)
THE DEAF HEAR (Nationwide)
Bible Study and Prayer—Wednesday 7:30 p.m.

CHRIST'S CHURCH OF THE DEAF
(Non-Denominational)
Meets in First Christian Church building
each Sunday.
Scott and Mynster Streets
Council Bluffs, Iowa
Bible School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:30 a.m.
Duane King, Minister
Mailing address: R. R. 2, Council Bluffs,
Iowa 51501

When in Allentown, Pa., welcome to
LEHIGH VALLEY CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
121 South 8th St., Allentown, Pa. 18101
Services held every fourth Sunday of the
month except July and August at 3:00 p.m.
An Interdenominational Deaf Church
Mrs. Grace A. Boyer, Director of Public
Relations

**METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY CHURCH
OF LOS ANGELES**
373 South Western Avenue
Services in sign language every Thursday
night at 8:00

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In Atlanta, it's the
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ATLANTA CLUB OF THE DEAF, INC.
760 Edgewood Ave., N.E.
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Open Every Friday and Saturday Night

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Open Friday and Saturday evenings

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1545 Julian St., Denver, Colo. 80204
Open Saturday evenings

DETROIT ASSOC. OF THE DEAF, INC.
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Come to visit our new club when you are
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Saturday and Sunday.

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Hubert J. Sellner, secretary

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210 E. Ohio St. Indianapolis, Ind. 46204
Open Wednesday, Friday and Saturday
evenings
Eugene Schick, president

In Hawaii, it's Aloha (welcome) from . . .
HAWAII CLUB FOR THE DEAF
American Legion Auxiliary Hall
612 McCully Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
2nd Saturday of each month, 7:30 p.m.
Address all mail to:
Mrs. Norma L. Williams, secretary
727 Palani Avenue, Apt. #6
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

**HAWAIIAN PARADISE CLUB
FOR THE DEAF**
**HAWAIIAN ATHLETIC CLUB
FOR THE DEAF**
c/o St. Peter's Episcopal Church
1317 Queen Emma St.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
3rd and 4th Saturday of each month
Linda Lambrecht, secretary

When in Houston, you are welcome
to the
**HOUSTON ASSOCIATION OF THE
DEAF, INC.**
606 Boundary St. Houston, Texas 77009
Open Friday and Saturday evenings

When in New Hampshire, come to the . . .
MANCHESTER DEAF CLUB, INC.
126 Lowell St., Manchester, N. H.
Open every second and fourth Saturday of
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ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF**
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Open Friday, Saturday and
Sunday evenings.
When in the Nation's Capital,
come and see us.

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3100 East Roosevelt, Phoenix, Ariz.
2nd and 4th Saturday of each month
Address all mail to:
Fern D. Leon
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The Greatest and Oldest Club of the Deaf
in the Pacific Northwest.
Everyone Heartily Welcome.
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**SAN FRANCISCO CLUB FOR THE
DEAF, INC.**
530 Valencia Street
San Francisco, California 94110
Open Friday and Saturday nights.
Sometimes Sunday.
Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month.

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Socials every 1st and 3rd Saturday evenings
Free captioned movies every 4th Saturday
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The nation's finest social club for the deaf
Established 1916

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THE DEAF, INC.**
208 N. George St. York, Pa. 17401
Open Wed., Fri., Sat. evenings
Socials on 2nd and 4th Saturdays
of month.
Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month
Henry P. Senft, Sr., secretary

UNION LEAGUE OF THE DEAF, INC.
2109-15 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10023
Open noon to midnight
Thurs., Fri. Sat., Sun., holidays
Walter M. Schulman, president
Anthony F. Sansone, vice president
Aaron Hurwit, secretary
Edward M. Kronick, treasurer

Deaf Masons

Elmer F. Long, Grand Master
1617 Ruhland Avenue
Manhattan Beach, Calif. 90267
TTY 213-379-5973
Ray F. Stallo, Grand Secretary
22816 Miriam Way
Colton, Calif. 92324 TTY 714-783-1597

LOS ANGELES LODGE NO. 1
Stated Communication 2nd Saturday
of the month
Charles A. Campbell, secretary
14825 Nordhoff Street
Panorama City, Calif. 91402

GOLDEN GATE LODGE NO. 2
(San Francisco Area)
Stated Communication 3rd Friday
of the month.
Alvin R. Brother, Secretary
1845 El Camino Real
Palo Alto, Calif. 94306

WICHITA LODGE NO. 3
Stated Communication 1st Saturday
of the month.
Wyatt W. Weaver, Secretary
1106 Dallas, Wichita, Kans. 67217

FORT DEARBORN LODGE NO. 4
(Chicago Area)
Stated Communication 2nd Saturday
of the month.
James E. Cartier, Secretary
180 Boulder Hill Pass, Aurora, Ill. 60583

T. H. GALLAUDET LODGE NO. 5
(Washington, D. C. Area)
Stated Communication 3rd Wednesday
of the month.
J. Raymond Baker, Secretary
5732 North Kings Highway
Alexandria, Va. 22303

National Congress of Jewish Deaf

Alexander Fleischman, President
9102 Edmonston Court, Greenbelt, Md. 20770

Kenneth Rothschild, Secy.-Treas.
25 Wagon Wheel Rd., R.D. #1
Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601

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3115 Shelburne Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21208

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154 Salisbury Road
Brookline, Massachusetts 02146

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Mrs. Susan B. Greenberg, Secy.
1064 E. 92nd St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11236

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Leonard B. Warshawsky, Secy.,
5036 Conrad Street, Skokie, Illinois 60076

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Mrs. Hermine Turkin, Secy.,
1474 Genesee Road,
South Euclid, Ohio 44121

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Bob Weinstein, Pres.
Hillel Club, Gallaudet College
Washington, D.C. 20002

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1029 N. Hayworth Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
90046

NEW YORK H.A.D.
Sam Becker, Secy.
c/o New York Society of the Deaf
344 East 14 St. N.Y.C. 10003

PHILADELPHIA H.A.D.
Ben Pollack, Secy.,
9801 Haldeman Avenue—Apt. D204
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19115

TEMPLE BETH OR OF THE DEAF (N.Y.)
c/o Mrs. Alice Soll,
195 Princeton Drive, River Edge, N.J. 07661

TEMPLE BETH SOLOMON OF THE DEAF,
Mrs. Adele Podolsky, Secy.,
16035 Tupper St., Sepulveda, Calif. 91343